VOL. LVIII. - NO. 32.

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1899.

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WASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN

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MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN PUB. CO.,

Publishers"and Proprietors, A. N. DARLING, Secretary. ISSUED WEEKLY AT NO. 3 STATE STREET,

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ntinued, except at the option of the proprietor until all arrearages are paid. consigned to the waste-basket. All matter Correspondence from particular farmers, giving cost than will the pasture itself. results of their experience, is solicited Letters should be signed with the writer's real name, in full, which will be printed or not, a

the writer may wish. THE PLOUGHMAN offers great advantages to ad

AGRICULTURAL.

.... What Does Milk Cost?

There is probably no farming question as to which there is so wide disagreement among farmers as there is about the cost of milk. It andoubtedly costs more in winter than it does in summer, and this was especially true under the old-time system of sometimes a little grain for variety, which, however, usually went to make fat on the body rather than to increase the milk flow. There was no inducement in those days to have cows calve in the fail, for the fresh flow came at a season when it was almost impossible to keep it up. Milk is always dearer in winter than in summer, but under these conditions the slightly increased price did not pay the extra cost, and all the winter-made milk had to be sold at a less. fall with some confidence that the winter product will pay its cost. Corn fodder is so much cheaper than is pasture on highpriced land that if it can be given in suconlent form, and if cows can be protected from winter's cold, the winter's milk does not cost any more than that made in summer, where the main dependence is on pasture. We believe that good pasture in June will bring more milk from a new-milch cow than will any other food. But that is not saving that even then it is the cheapest feed. It must be remembered also that June past. are fills out only a small part of the summer. The grass is sappy and innutritions in May, and by July or August it either grows hard and woody, or dries up so that cows will not eat so much of it, and what they do eat will not make so much milk. So great is the need of extra feed for cows at this time that corn drilled for fodder is often out before it has even gos into blossom, and when it, of course, has very little nutrition. So soon as corn matures sufficiently that will furnish a milk flow in cows at pasture. Indeed, many of the best farmers put their cows in darkened stables during August heats, partly to

fed daily as an adjunct to it. This we think pretty nearly proves that onsidering results the winter feed of cows costs less than it does while they are at Pasture. Most farmers deceive themselves ato thinking that their summer pasture costs nothing, because they expend neither money nor labor to secure its product. The lour feet, soiling the grass, besides more or less bruising it, and injuring its roots. the pasture is clover this injury is so serious that stock ought never to be turned into a clover feld until it is nearly ready to blossom. Until this time clover is about the poorest feed that can be offered to a cow. But turn a cow into a field of clover when it is in blossom, and what will be the result? She will trample through it, biting off the clover can not separate the heads from the stem cattle. so well, and will eat the whole of it. In this way three times as much feed will be and three gallons boiling water, allow to got from an acre of clover as can be secured stand for half an hour) with or without the which we make a little less than 2; cents a by passuring, Some of the clover will be addition of two pints of vinegar, is very ef-

entire reliance on soiling with green corn

and makes it more cheaply than does reli-

that has grown hard and woody, so that it has little nutritive value. When the clove is eaten off early the second growth promptly springs up and is both palastable and nutritious. That is what grows up

well rubbed in win a stiff brush, is very was those \$3429.60, or \$95.26 per cow, or \$95.26 per

short, elever will usually produce not only the body.

three-fourths of the whole production, yet all, for apple trees are great feeders, and three times as much feed when cut with a Select a mild, sunshing day for the opwe find no credit for the other 53 938 pounds, lack of proper nourishment has more to do

He soythe or mower as when pastured, but it is nearly or quite three times as much benefit to the land. When the clover is out, more or less leaves fall upon the soil, and it is the rotting of these that doubles and trebles the growth that the clover would 140 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK CITY otherwise make. The cow returns only the excrement from the clover she eats, but that is not in condition to help the clover

If a farmer reckons the .nterest value of pasture land, and divides that by the number of cows he can keep on it, he will usually find the pasture lot has cost more all persons sending contributions to THE for the feed it gives than equally good feed PLOUGHMAN for use in its columns must sign out for soiling and for the allo. Only for a few weeks, and those usually in Jane, dees a guarantee of good faith, otherwise they will pasture furnish alone the best feed. At all other times the pasture needs to be suppleintended for publication should be written on mented, and it can mostly be done with intended for purpose with ink, and upon but one side feeds that will produce more milk at less

Lice on Animals.

It has been many years since we have seen the insect pest known as a louse upon vertisers. Its circulation is large and among the any of the domestic animals, not including poultry as animals in this statement, although we have had the care of many and examined some owned by other people in that time. We had ibegun ito congratulate ourselves that they had been exterminated from the cattle sheds and calf pens, as from most other live stock, and to hope that with care we might soon reach the point where they would be banished from poultry

But if we may judge by the agricultural papers that come to hand, the plague of lice has descended upon us during the past year, or there is an epidemic of them. Scarcely one do we see in which some correspondent feeding on dry hay and cornstalks, with does not relate his experience with them, or

we know that if they are not killed off be- soon reinfect the animals. Finally avoid for the cows. fore the animals get to pasture, they are conditions favorable to future infections, liable to increase, greatly to the discomfort by giving animals proper care and keeping of the animals, and adding to the expense them in a vigorous, thrifty condition. For issued recently by the Kansas Experiment Station, which is timely and valuable.

These wingless insects are found para-ness. sitic on all animals. Cattle are unfortunate in being the most common victims of lousiness. Sheep are rarely affected. We meet with this disease most frequently during the winter months, in neglected, half-starved, dirty animals. Young animals are especially liable to be infected. Sometimes, however, even well-kept cattle suffer severely.

on hair and epidermal scales. Trichodectes are usually found on neglected, unthrifty animals with long, shaggy hair and a dirty, animals.

Every species of domestic animal has its there is in this case. ration that will materially increase the own specific iouse, or lice (horse louse, ox lice, two kind, pig louse, goat louse, dog is made up will contain 834 per cent. butter lonse, etc., and trichodectes of the horse, ox, sheep and dog). The louse of one speprotect them from flies. I hey find that cies of animal cannot exist permanently on another species. or with clover makes a larger milk flow,

ace on pasture, even when corn is cut and troublesome itching, causing the animals to it should require 5735 pounds of butter fat rub and scratch the infested portions of the to make 6882 pounds of butter. body. The hair is rubbed off, or drops out, nnsightly appearance.

and mane, the back, root of tail and, in pounds of butter fat to make 6862 pounds of all the time trampling the tender grass with region between the hind legs.

The presence of lice and their nits at-

tached to the hair is sufficient evidence regarding the nature of the trouble.

bore, tobacco descetions, the seeds of Delphinium staphysagria (stavesacre), arcolin, ing the past year. carbolic acid, lysol, train or fish oil, etc. The following are of especial merit: 1. Mercurial continent diluted with a lit- 219,558 pounds of milk, testing 4.3 per cent.

as much as she eats. If the same clover it is applied in small quantities to the afwere cut and fed green to the cow she feeted parts only. It must not be used on bottle labeled with a guarantee of its purity 2. A tobacco decoction (one pound tobacco ably to the labor of handling the milk. They

tolled so that the cow will not touch it feetive; but often produces nauses in horses and cattle.

after the first erop has been cut for soiling or for hay. A second, third and even soil is rish enough, and each one will be peated entition of them a great help in paying their way peated entitions than the first. This repeated entiting of clover is far better for the root growth than pasturing ir amping of the ground hurts the plant and lessens both its root and top growth. In lessens both its root and top growth, all short, elever will usually produce not only and the solution of soap and the solution of soap and the stindents at college, which was to many of them a great help in paying their way in others, how much better it would be. How to make it so is whether the solutions of soap and the solution of weight. During the entit to lay on 100 pounds of weight. During the next month it nothers, how much better it would be. How to make the sois whate yet to require a ten per eent inorease of the learn. Following the enormous orop of 1896, the orehards mentioned gave but poor returns for both 1897 and 1898. Weakened the solution and 1898, the orehards mentioned gave but poor returns for both 1897 and 1898. Weakened the solution of weight. During the next month it of weight bear. Following the intervention of the solot bear in

fattened at a profit, but after that the proc spon the snimal. E. P. SMITH.

Farm Hints.

A farmer in Cumberland County, Me., rrites to the Maine Farmer that he usually sows 12 bushels of oats to the sore, and think he secures better results from that amount of send than he would from that amount of seed than he would from heavier steding. One year he sowed 72 half the application of 14 tens of manure to the age. ushels, threshers' measure, from it. As farmers generally sow about three bushels to the acre, and some think four bushels is etter, the saving of seed is not unimporant for one who grows many acres.

the grain, but occasionally to make out hay barley, and in next five years 573 bushels. for horses or mileh cows, we think On the field which was manufed the first 20 a little heavier seeding is desirable, as years, and not after that time, they grew finer, and the animals like it better than a coarser hay. We cannot very that which was manured each year the crop well select our seed as does the farmer who grows the grain, and we must use the last five years is omitted from the report last five years is omitted from the report. grows the grain, and we must use the last five years is omitted from the report oats as we buy them, only hoping that if we have. But it will be seen that the 20 we pay a little extra price for seed oats, we will get a heavier and better seed than if we dition to produce about 13 bushels per acre (e)k our feed oats. Under these circummore after cropping 20 years without management we think three bushels to the acre is not too heavy seeding. And where the English sparrows are plenty, as they are near our villages, we ought to sow another bushel for them, for they will pick up oats faster than as many hens, and it seems as if each one ate more than a hen.

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Now have compounds in any of the use of t might be recommended. Weak, ran-down and compelling the marking of all process very young trees, failed to accomplish to a second list treatment for the next 40 years ing them to be brought here to drive away ing them to be brought here to drive away ing them to be brought here to drive away or native song birds. The birds which to dairy interests than any law ever before to drive away were insect enters. they have driven away were insect eaters ments, nitrogen, potesh and phosphoric and kept caterpillars and cankerworms reacid, but the humaser vegetable matter in to induce other States to pass similar laws, I sprayed the majority of my trees with and kept caterpillars and canker worms re-Indeed, we doubt if the gypsey (moth would ever have been able to increase as rapidly as it did if the English sparrow had not of fruit. I am confident that, had I negdriven all other small birds out of lected to spray there would have been but the viliages and eitles around Bostonlittle or no fruit, while the condition of The gypsy moth and the English sparrow were introduced here about the same time, in 1868, and by 1875 it was noticed that they were driving away bluebirds, martins, wrens and swallows, as well as the native It is seldom we have had such a winter as sparrows from around the villages. Ther they invaded the woodlands, and by 1885 the vireos, warblers, chickadees and many ested have availed themselves of the opporother insect-eating birds were driven away, tunity. The farmer who outs and prepares and in 1888 the ravages of the gypsy moth his wood in these times from hand to mouth began to attract public attention.

> The Cost of Fattening. It is a very easy matter to take a half- his experience in making syrup from the year we may expect to see a larger wheat

W. P. A.

have found that a little was much relished Then comes a time when the appe- eat unless starved to it, although it looked year to year. A little neglect will bring title of the animal seems to stop, and nice and bright.

Another way of feeding phosphate of the fat-making process halts. It is not As we read we wondered if cornstalks, Another way of feeding phosphate of strange that many would consider some which contain nearly as much syrup as wheat soils and their needs. Our clay limething wrong with the animal and begin sorghum, was ever affected in the same stone soils require an abundance of phosto dose it with medicine. The fact is that way by being grown upon land too heavily it is in the first few months that the animals manured. If so, it would help to account gain most of their weight; then it takes for reports sometimes received of corn fodlonger and more labor to make more fat. der, which cattle did not eat well when it Every succeeding pound comes slower and was dried, and ensilege which did not keep costs more. The question is to know just well, or which had an unpleasant odor. There must be something wrong or out of joint when three of the largest orchardfeed further for fat. There certainly is a one lot upon light land, growing only a fair

the neighborhood.

Just now, also, good dairy cows are in

first-class cows have gone out of this State

place for several kinds of stock.

Granite Hill Farm, Hallowell, Me.

fed must get so large that it would be a waste of time to attempt to fatten further. Up to a thousand pounds the steer can be ess is doubtful with some and certain enough in others. A good deal depends

matter of selecting heavy seed we think is years the field averaged without manure much of his success in growing good oats, 24 bushels. and no doubt his land is good soil and in

Monmonth, the damage to the foliage of the

The farmers of Massachusetts, who if they have not suffered in their orchards and pression there were probably quite a number forests by these insects, have at least been taxed for the cost of trying to exterminate them, should have neither love nor affection for the English sparrow, and should be ready to destroy them wherever they can find them. Use the shotgun freely whenever a flock of them can be found. There will be no danger of killing other birds, for they do not allow other birds to mix with to be picked up. It was useless to urge this while our city parks were kept as breeding grounds for them, but if Boston sets the the farmers unite in the work, their num- world, and that in spite of Argentina's inbers must be greatly reduced.

starved or a young animal and make it gain sorghum cane. Having some fine-looking yield per acre than for several years in weight very rapidly by liberal feed- cane from one of his neighbors, he ground past. It is not that we know better what nore of it than other grains. If we had ing; but the amount the animal gains when and boiled it. The syrup looked very well, the wheat plants need, but the expectation plenty of those three feeds we should not in this condition is no criterion as to how but it had a bitter, sour, salty taste that of higher prices will stimulate every farmer think the bone meal was needed. As for much fat a given ration will produce in a was terrible. The cane was from land to raise as large a crop as possible. The feeding salt, we have usually been so near day or week. In the first few months the which had been heavily pastured for 25 result will be beneficial in many ways. It to the seashore when keeping cows, that steer will gain so rapidly that every pound years. He had seen cane grown upon heav. is surprising what a difference there is in we needed to use but little of it, yet we of feed given will pay a big profit. ily manured land which cattle would not the yield per acre off the same land from

the average was 132 bushels per acre, and Here we have the steady decline in fat-producing power until the amount of grain was 11 bushels per acre. The periods of somparison were purposely made long to equalize favorable and unfavorable years, and it will be seen that the fertility has been reduced at least onc-half in that time, or more than one-half when the last five years

are contrasted with the first five or 10 years. At the same time they began on another field to apply barnyard manure at the rate of 14 tons per acre each year. The fields were as nearly alike at the beginning as they could be found, and 14 tons would not be considered heavy manuring, yet the average yield for the first 20 years was 481 bushels per acre, or nearly two and a half times as much as where no manure was used.

the acre was kept up, and during the next 20 years it yielded an average crop of 49 bushels per acre each year. The other half was sown without any more manure for 26 years, and the average for 20 years was 301 bushels per acre, or 17 bushels more than But he says he always takes pains to have that which had no manure from the start, his seed oats well cleaned, taking out all and 18f bushels less than that which had his seed cats well as all foul seed. In this the manure each year. During the next five

Or to make the comparison stronger, we will say that in 40 years the land, which re-ceived no manure produced 680 bushels of thick stand makes the straw or hay 1570 bushels of barley in the first 40 years. and 1204 bushels in the last five years. On manured field

This experiment not only shows the value of the manure for this crop on land which was perhaps a little better than the average, if we judge by the crop grown on the unmanured land in the first 20 years, Some people appear to be much worried and it also illustrates the lasting effect of about the cruelty of an order for exterminating these pests and nuisances from the

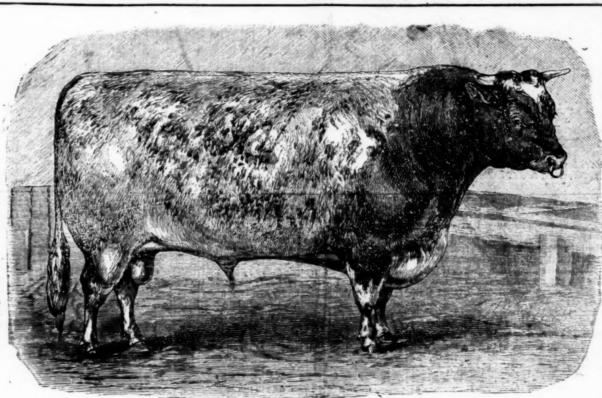
> it makes the soil more porous, so that it is more easily worked, plant roots grow better and penetrate it more easily, but it has more power to resist drought or excessive rainfalls. Possibly it also favors the growth of bacteria or the forming of acids, which will make the plant food in the soil more readily available.

The Wheat Crop.

The wheat farmers of America are still destined to be the controlling factors in the world's wheat production, and it is quite important that there should be a class who have faith enough in this product to stick to it until starved out. In the recent wheat dewho did from necessity stick to wheat because they could do nothing else. But how many made up their minds to tide over the depression, confident that wheat would come again into its normal condition as the chief economic factor of our industrial life? Until we recognize that every crop and manufactured article must have its ups and downs, we cannot have faith in wheat or any other crop that happens for the time being to be depressed.

We are learning more about the relative value of wheat as a crop every year. We ood example other cities will follow, and if know that this grain is needed by the creasing production we will always control the key to the situation. The stimulus of better prices is sometimes needed A Kansas man tells in the Prairie Farmer to improve the culture of wheat. This down the yield from ten to thirty per cent. Each year we are learning more about our phoric sold, and where large quantities of manure have been applied year after year little else is required. There is enough potash and nitrogen already on hand. The South Carolina phosphate rock is an excellent manure for this work, and applied properly it is one of the most economical

> that can be purchased. A. B. BARRETT



SHORTHORN BULL PRINCE OF HALNABY. The Property of Mr. H. Williams, of Moor Park, Harsogate. Winner of First Prize at Royal Show at Norwich, England.

. Note. - Be sure to have the water boiling het right, should have a creamy appearance.

Dairy Notes.

A patron of the creamery writes to the topinus) or bird lice (Trichodectes). The Wisconsin Dairy School that his creamery tives of economy, he at least has the satisformer have a slender, often spindle- makes 6882 pounds of butter from 5248 faction of knowing that it has been made have been stripped of their foliage it takes shaped body, a pointed head, grayish blue pounds of butter fat. This is a gain of 1634 under government inspection, intended at two years to recover. color, and suck blood. The trichodectes pounds, or over 31 per cent., showing the least to see that no unwholesome material It is seldom we have butter to have but 69 per cent. of butter fat goes into it, and that it has been handled in the past, more favorable for lumbering or color, and have biting mouth parts, living in it. The trouble must be in testing the a cleanly manner. But the butter which drawing wood from forests, and all intercream. In some way it is made to show too has been renovated was often unwholesome small an amount of butter fat, which illus- and filthy to start with, and while the proctrates what we have said before, that the ess may have taken some of the filth out of Babcock test could be incorrectly made, it, we should imagine that we could taste it is hard to find. He would be hissed out of as the animal's condition improves. True either by mistake or intentionally, so that it if we could not see it. lice, on the other hand, occur also on thrifty is not safe to buy or sell by it when there is as much reason to doubt its correctness as

Some stations allow that the butter as it fat, the remainder being water, caseine, salt, etc. They therefore add one-fifth to the reading of the test, which would in this case make about 6298 pounds of butter from Symptoms-Lice always give rise to a the butter fat, or by figuring the other way,

We do not believe that a butter containing the exposed skin becomes inflamed, scaly, 31 per cent. of substances, not butter fat, and even covered with extensive eruptions, could be sold as good butter in any market. and large, raw, bleeding surfaces, giving A really prime article well worked, dry, and the animals an extremely distressful and not too heavily saited, should have more nearly 87 per cent. of butter fat, but calling Lice seem to prefer the region of the neck it 85 per cent., it would require about 5860 they are sending out very poor butter.

From the Ohio State University, which is There are many remedies for destroying another and a much poorer name for an lice, e. g., arsenic, mecurial ointment, helle- agricultural college, we have a report in the Student of the dairy operations there dur-

They have milked an average of 36 cows during the year, with a total production of tle oil, is very effective on horses and pigs. butter fat. This milk is separated, passold 165 620 pounds of milk for \$4006 87

The food cost \$1,279.96, including \$200 for

does not relate his experience with them, or ask for directions for exterminating them.

No section of the country seems to be free from their presence, and no species of stock, as sheep, swine and; horses, appear to be as much troubled by them as horned cattle.

We will not attempt to account for their We will not attempt to account for their same treatment; they are just as lousy as abundance and their wide distribution, but the animals, and if not treated they will than repay interest, taxes and barn room Hallowell, Manchester, Winthrop and

> enacted. Now two more things are needed, not had hardly enough for home use, when you add it to the kerosene, and churn it thoroughly, otherwise you will have trooble in force. "Let no guilty man escape." We water, using the Bordeaux mixture for apple making a good emulsion, which, when made do not want embalmed milk or butter, nor seab at same time, and had over 100 barrels butter that has been melted, and treated with chemicals to take the dirt and bad flavors out of it.

> > If a man buys oleo margarine from mo- the trees would have been such that no fruit

When the cows begin to pick up old bones great demand, bringing from \$50 to \$60. I and chew them by the hour, without seeming sold one recently for \$60 that cost me \$40 a to get anything from them but the flavor, it year ago, and I was loth to part with her at may be taken for granted that they need that price, as first-class animals are not as either salt or bone lime and probably both. plenty as berries on a bush. A good many We like to feed to every cow running on old pastures or being fed upon fine hay from old to Massachusetts within the last few years. meadows, about a tablespoonful of fine -too many, perhaps-and yet there are a ground bone every day. It costs little, can few good ones left. Cows that will make do no harm, and seems to supply a natural from 300 to 400 pounds of butter in a year want of the animal, which needs bone-form- are not as searce here in Maine as some ing material, not only to supply the wastes would imagine. Maine is a good breeding of its own system, and to build up the frame of the calf, but to create milk:

There may be a better way to supply this phosphate of lime than in the bone. Clover hav is richer than any other hay in it, excepting alfalfa perhaps, turnips richer than any other root that we think of, and therefore the best for cows or any other animal carrying young, and bran has as much or

grass when growing. Give old meadows and pastures a dressing of acid phosphate, and not only will the crop be increased, but the product will be richer in that element.

Our Apple Orchards.

avery farmer who has pastured clover thrown that toward fall, while most of the ground will be eaten down almost to the foot, there are thrown that toward fall, while most of the ground will be eaten down almost to the foot, there are thrown that toward fall, while most of the ground will be eaten down almost to the foot, there are thrown that the foot of the foot

AGRICULTURAL,

What is Cow Manure Worth ! If all the liquid land; solid excrement of cows is saved, it will make with enough straw to absorb it, about a two-horse load per month, such as farmers usually draw from stables and barnyards to the fields. This manure is already on the farm, and it ought therefore to be worth more than in a city or village stable, where it has to be drawn several miles before it; can be applied to the land. On the other hand the farmer who draws manure from a city fixes up a wagon box that will hold fully twice as much as any load of produce that he takes from the farm to market. A dollar a load is the usual price paid for these large loads when contracted for by the year. In the summer, when manure piles in cities are a nulsance, manure from cow stables will be sold much less than this. % We have known it offered at 50 cents a load, and in extreme cases have seen it given free of ost to whoever will take it away.

Market gardeners, who buy most of the mature from olty stables, say that these large loads are necessary, for the manure is anfermented. By the time it is rotted down and ready to apply to the land its bulk is reduced fully one-half. They do not like manure from cow stables so well as that from horses. It is slower to heat, and contains less phosphate and nitrogen than the average manure from horses. This is partly perhaps because oats are the common grain food of horses, but are less frequently fed to cows. Besides, when a cow is giving milk she puts more of the nitrogen into the milk pall than the horses use But when cows are fed clover hay while the horse has timothy, and the cow has, beside, a ration of wheat bran daily, her exgrement will be nearly or quite as good as that from a horse. The whole question about the value of different kinds of manure depends more on the feed than on the stock. A first-rate cow, with good digestion, able to eat heartily, and fed some linseed meal with wheat bran and clover hay, will make manure that will be worth three times as much per load as that from a cow that is fed mainly on corn stalks.

We often see statements in farm papers that the manure from a cow per year is worth nearly or quite as much as her dairy product when made into butter. But it must be a very poor cow, indeed, or one fed extravagantly, of which this can be said. Much of the maure of a cow that is at pasture is scattered in the fields, and as it ferments it is wasted in the air, doing very meal that is rich in both nitrogenous and ing some grain in summer and fall. mineral plant food.

Live Stock Notes.

A Pennsylvania farmer writes to the Naproductiveness, than one from a fall litter. If this is true, it should be made known, as many are willing to sell their spring pigs, or ence with a small flock of sheep: Sold the to fatten them, and then keep the fall pigs, the next year. We have done so ourselves, and known others to do the same, and we never heard the idea that they were not as good breeders advanced before.

It may depend upon the way the stock pigs are kept, as if the spring pigs had a good clover pasture we should expect them to make a better growth and mature better than fall pigs which did not receive good care in a warm pen during the winter. But farmers in New England, who do not pasture breeding hogs much at any time, may be able to grow fall pigs nearly under the same conditions as they do spring pigs, and if they have learned that the sows born in Farming how many sheep could be kept the spring are any better for breeding puroses than those born in the fall we should land was in a high state of cultivation, like to hear the facts from them.

In a sale of Vermont sheep lately held at Sydney, New South Wales, four Merino rams brought an average price of \$151.40 and seven Merino ewes sold by the same party averaged \$163,83. This was not much more than a fairly satisfactory price, and another party succeeded better, as he sold 44 Vermont rams at an average price of about \$275.50 and 15 Vermont ewes at about an average price of \$253, beside passing an extra stud ram on a bid of \$2640. One ram sold at \$912, another at \$864 and others at \$672, \$624, \$576 and \$528. One sold as low as \$72 and three others at \$96 each. One ewe sold for \$432, one for \$384 and three at

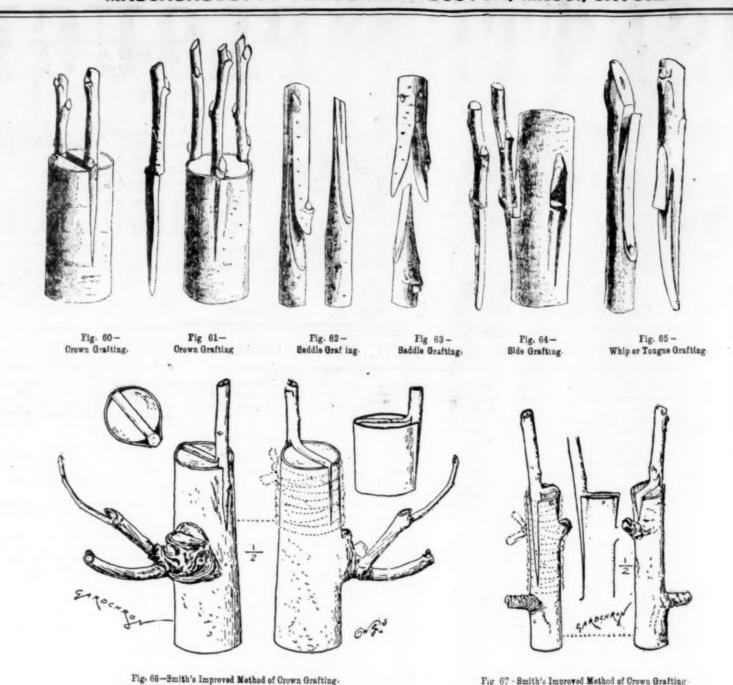
This was a fair showing for Vermont breeders, but one Tasmania-bred buck 22 months old was not sold when \$5000 was offered for him. Other high prices paid for bucks were \$2550, \$2050, \$2000, \$1550, \$1350 and \$1000, reckoning the English guinea as It will be seen that the breeders thereintend to improve their sheep if money will enable them to do so.

As a companion story to the above, and to prove that the farmers of this country are also trying to improve their stock as well as those at the antipodes, we will notice the sale of 46 head of Hereford cattle at Kansas City for the snug sum of 933,740, an average of \$516 03 each, or \$590.37 each for 24 bulls, and 8425.23 each for 21 cows. The highest price paid was \$5000 for the fouryear-old bull Sir Bredwell, to go to Dallas, Fex., and a 14-nonths-old buil brought \$1100. He swent sto lindiana, as lalso did the highest-priced cow, Seraph, two years old, for 2800, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Oulo, Michigan, Missouri, Illinois, Oklahoma and New Mexico were represented among the buyers, and the third bull in price, Lancet, at 16 months old, was taken by a man well known in New England as a breeder of Hereford cattle, G. F. Burleigh, Vassalboro, Me., at \$705."

The price paid for Sir Bredwell is the highest in this country for 20 years, and the hids rose rapidly from the start. In three days 149 head of Hereford stock have been sold there for \$61,682, or an average of \$414 for the whole number. It is reported that \$7500 was offered for Sir Bredwell after the sale by one of the unsuccessful bidders.

Nor are the swine neglected in the effort to obtain good stock. The Poland China boar Chief Perfection 2d, farrowed Oct. 16. 1896, which won the sweepstakes for boars of any age at the Illinois State Fair in 1897, has just been sold to two breeders in Iows and Illinois for the pretty price of \$1500. At a public sale last November 30 of his pigs sold at an average of \$45 each, one spring pig bringing \$175. This is the hig lest average ever reached at a public sale in the United States for the get of one boar.

MO 29 who calls himself a small farm ar 3reports in the Michigan farmer his isuccess with a flock of 15 lewes, high-grade !Leloes-



Showing the graft in position before it is clayed or waxed.

Fig 67 - Smith's Improved Method of Crown Grafting Small branches grafted and ready for claying or waxing

ferments it is wasted in the sit, during the sit, during the sit is easily to be no more little good to the land whereon it falls. It should be carefully tied in whereon it falls. It should be carefully tied in the sit, during the same period against 147,123,324 bushels during the same period a year ago. \$20 would be a liberal estimate for it. In size, good sheep, running with the cows, and seven sheep to require as much grazing as most cases the addition of \$5 worth of phos- well cared for generally, although it will be one cow. phate, and the same of potash, would more seen that he might have done better if it He estimates cost of winter feeding to be vegetables are being put in rapidly, and than double its effective value. This, however, will not be needed where the cow, in carelessness, and perhaps where grain is for a sheep weighing 100 pounds. He adds Island. One correspondent in Bristol

of the sheep had 20 lambs, one sheep failed to have a lamb, one of the four lambs raised the entire year.

Ontario it does not cost over \$2 per head for the week plants the entire year. to have a lamb, one of the four lambs raised | the entire year. tional Stockman that he finds that a sow a lamb, making 21 lambs. 1 raised 17. I from the spring litter always makes a better one got a charge of short I think theorem, and with grain, roots, hay and pea straw, the breeder, both in milk-giving qualities and one got a charge of shot, I think through the carelessness of some sporting boy or

Now for the result from last year's experiwhich do not sell as readily, and breed them | ewe that failed to raise a lamb before shearing to the butcher for \$6 20; wool from 14 ewe sheep, \$27.93; sold one of the yearlings, \$4.35; sold 15 lambs, \$69; total, \$107.48. The lambs averaged on the 10th of October (after driving them five miles) 100 pounds. I sold them for \$4 60 per hundred, and I commenced the winter with 13 sheep and two lambs.

My sheep are pastured with the cows, have an abundance of pure water to drink, and do not have to do any running for it Sheep or lambs had no grain after the grass started in the spring.

An Ontario farmer, when asked for upon a farm of 100 acres, wrote that if the well underdrained and cropped to its full capacity for feeding a flock, and the crops were well selected, it would keep 700 sheep. But if it were run as an ordinary farm, perhaps there would not be more than 25 acres

"Better the Feet Slip "Than the Tongue."

Slips of any kind are to be deplored, but there is one slip Nature never forgives. It is the carelessness that ignores the signal that the body is in danger of wreck. It may be that the kidneys or the stomach or the head gives the warning sign. But remember, the blood feeds every organ of the body.

Make no slip, but first tone up the system through the blood, and health will surely follow. Hood's Sarsaparilla never disappoints.

Scrofula - "I was almost bedfast with scrofula and catarrh. Had no appetite. Hood's Sarsaparilla soon made me stronger and later all the sores disappeared and catarrh stopped." Nellie Osmer, 414 Lyon Street, Des Moines, Iowa.

Rheumatism—Rheumatism is a disease of the blood, and the acid must be neutralized to effect a cure. "I was troubled with rheumatism so badly that I could not walk. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me." Mrs. Mrchell & Chemotr, Southbridge, Mass.

Maiaria—"I was very low with malaria. My doctor did not help me and scolded because I would not stop work. Took Hood's Sarsaparilia and got sound and well. Can eat, sleep and work well." Mrs. Julia Stocking, Bath, N. Y.

Eczema — "My mother's face was covered with eczema, face, hands and feet were swollen. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured her. We keep it on hand and recommend it highly." Rev. E. E. Jenkins, 407 Governor Street, Evansville, Ind.

Sick Headache — "I am now 22. Since I was 8 years old I suffered constantly with impure blood, billousness and sick headaches until I took Hood's Sarsaparilla by doctor's advice. I owe my life to it." ELVIBA A. RUMRILL, Claremont, N. H.

Catarrh—"I suffered from childhood with catarrh. Was entirely deaf in one ear. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me and restored my hearing." Mrs. W. Stokks, Midland, Tex.



addition to her other feed, has had grain or cheap he might have found a profit in feed- that at an experiment in Wisconsin it was County, R. I., reports peas and beets found that lambs in winter consumed from sprouted. Vegetables under glass are flour-One year ago last fall I went into the winter with 11 old sheep and four lambs. Ten he thinks as farmers usually keep sheep in Another farmer thinks to keep sheep well

cost would be about 50 to 60 cents a month for each sheep in winter, and 20 cents a month when in the pasture. He thinks 60 to 70 sheep, with their lambs, would be about right for the 100-acre farm, other size are to be worked with other varistock being kept, and much of the land in eties, rind grafting is the best method. enltivation

and thinks he gets more clear money from tree had originally. The stock may,

New England Crop Reports.

crop service, weather bureau, issues the following crop bulletin for the week ending April 24: Pleasant weather has predominated throughout New England during the past week, the average number of clear days being five, partly cloudy one, cloudy and stormy one.

in the condition of crops the past week has witnessed a decided improvement, although the season is yet considerably behind the average.

In the three northern States snow has disappeared rapidly under the influence of warm, sunny days, and, except in the extreme northern counties of these States, fields are for the most part bare. A large correspondents in Aroostook County, Me., report fields still covered with snow to a depth of two to three feet. Practically nothing has been done in the line of farm

suffers a great reduction this season.

Numerous correspondents report it a commemory all the bark on the side that is and beet greens 75 cents. Parsley plenty at plate failure, and the general opinion seems placed toward the interior of the stock. \$1.50 a box. A few egg plants at \$3 to \$3.50 to be that the yield is but half a pound to a Place the scions in position, and so that the a crate. Hothouse tomatoes 50 cents, and pound per tree.

In southern New England, where the sea- stock; then remove the wedge, and bind crate for wax and \$2.50 to \$3 for green. son is naturally more advanced, full advan- securely with matting, and finish off with a Some peas selling at \$2.75 to \$3 a basket, is the best preparation man has devised tage is being taken of the prevailing favor- good coating of clay. to make pure, life-giving blood. It able conditions of weather, although in porthern and western Massachusetts not a furrow has been turned. In the far South, farm work is in general progressing well, and at the present rate the season's tardiness will soon be made up. Snow is yet writer's first lesson in grafting. In this cents for extra Hebrons and 85 cents for visible in a few places; rivers and streams

> and potatoes. In Newport County, R. I., the state of the lower end, so that one the largest acreage of potatoes side is thicker than the other. The rind of the ground ever known, and the state of the stock is all down and opened to receive the stock is all the first asparagus of the season has been cut.

A few unfavorable grain reports are at winter grain came through in good condition. Rye especially is starting in good shape. Sowing of oats is going on quite generally in Connecticut, and to the prospect at this date for the cereal crop

The grass crop wintered well, having had a good snow protection. Some correspo ents report it as starting slowly, but the great majority speak of it as coming for-ward quite fast during the past few days. horizontal or other trained trees, especially

It will require rain soon. Peaches are apparently all killed, the of a shoot destroys the symmetry of the winter weather having been too severe tree, and it is sometimes employed in the case 46 caltie, 182 sheep to Bermuda and West subscription to the Hood's Pills cure liver lils, the non-irritating and billed, but for the most part the beds are position it is wished the new shoot should against \$152,385,141 in the same period last only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Potato planting is general in the South, and an increased area is observable. Early

crop is practically all started.

Some Methods of Grafting.

CROWN OB RIND GRAFTING. Where orchard trees of considerable Assuming that the crown has been Another has a farm of 110 acres, usually reduced in size, out the branches back to about 50 acres in grain, three acres in the desired length. If the tree has 10 or orchard, and keeps five horses, about 15 | twelve main branches, two grafts may be head of cattle, and from 60 to 100 sheep. He placed on each, and in a few years the tree grows about two acres of mangels for the will come into bearing; that is, if grafting sheep, and usually sows a half acre of is properly carried out; and it will possess vetch or some other green feed for them, a spread of branches equal to that the the sheep than from all other farming if so desired, be headed hard back to one main stem, and three grafts animals \$1,014,472, breadstuffs \$395,448, live operations put together.

be placed on this; but my experimental properties of \$235,210. Iron and manufactured \$9457. Leather and m be placed on this; but my experi-ence with trees worked as the first named factures of \$236,210, iron and manufactured. has been more satisfactory, and a full-sized ures of \$86,537, wood and manufactures of bearing tree is obtained in less time. The lower end of the scion in this method of grafting is, for about three inches, cut sloping and slightly hollow, almost similar to the first process for whip grafting; and in the to correspond in length to the sloped off part of the solon. The handle of a bud-

and slightly hollow, almost similar to the stock a downward slit is made in the bark Vegetables in Boston Market. ding knife or a smooth piece of wood of the scien to be inserted is introduced at the top of the slit, and gently pushed down so as to raise the bark, and when it is removed the scion is pushed down in a similar manner. If a second one is to be inserted, this should be placed on the body of snow remains in the woods, and opposite side, and then both should be bound

usual manner (see Figs. 61, 66, 67). CLEFT GRAFTING.

Cleft grafting (Fig. 60) is often practised in \$1.25. Celery in small demand now at \$3 50 work in the northern States. Here and the west country. In doing it, prepare the to \$4 a dozen. Cucumbers very good, at \$7 there, in exceptionally favored localities, a stock as for crown grafting, and with a to \$8 per hundred. Peppers coming again limited amount of plowing has been ac- broad, sharp chisel, split the head of the at \$3 a crate. Artichokes \$1 to \$1.25 a complished, and a very few early peas stock, leaving the instrument in, or using a bushel. planted. General operations will not begin, wooden wedge to keep the split open, to however, for a week or more hence.

No new cabbages yet, and old ones bring-ling \$3.75 to \$4 a barrel. Lettuce in three Maple sugar, one of the staple products, and the scions inserted one on either dozen boxes \$1.50 to \$2 a box. Spinach and a source of considerable revenue, side. Cut these wedge-shaped, and taper-quite abundant at \$1.25 to \$1.50 a barrel.

SADDLE GRAFTING.

though a somewhat modified form is frequently used in the West, and formed the are higher this week. Aroostook bring 88 method the stock may be double the size of fair to good, 90 cents for Rose and Green are running full and meadows are over- the soion, although uniformity in size is to Mountains, 80 cents for Dakota Red and 70 lowed.

Planting consists mostly of onions, peas, for about three to four inches upto 85 cents for Rose, 85 cents for Hebrons, the stock is slit down and opened to receive State Green Mountains and Rarals are 80 the thicker side of the selon, the thinner cents. Burbanks and White Stars 70 to 75 A few unfavorable grain reports are at hand, but the general opinion is that all of the latter should be cut off in a sloping cents. Some Scotch, 168-pound bags, at direction), and down the other side, a small portion of the bark of the latter being removed corresponding in size to this end of the solon, which should some extent in Massachusetts. In the fit closely and evenly to the stock (see Figs. former State, oats in western and southern 62, 63). Afterwards tie up securely with countles are all sown. Taken as a whole, matting, and cover with clay. This kind of grafting may be practised with success antil quite late in the season.

SIDE OR BUD GRAFTING

This method, a modification of whip graftof apples or pears, where otherwise the loss are leaving out. Strawberries on some lands where not well covered have been which in this case carries but one bud, and when inserted it should be exactly in the position it is wished the new shoot should looking well. Cranberry bogs have been start from, and the bud pointing in that

wax smeared over the parts (see Fig. 64) .-The Gardenera' Chronicle

Boston Exports and Imports. The exports from Boston for the week ending April 21 were valued at \$2,436,764

and the imports at \$1,162,566. Excess of exports, \$1,274,198. For corresponding \$799,627. Since Jan. 1, the exports have been \$42,335,202, and the imports have been \$18,710,559. Excess of exports, \$23,684,643. For same sixteen weeks last year the exports were \$33,450,249, and the imports were \$18,669,574. Excess of exports, \$19,780,673. Of the exports during the week, \$1,841,942 went to England, \$211,415 to Scotland, \$17,046 to Ireland, \$51,305 to Nova Scotia and Provinces, \$11,772 to British possessions in Africa, and \$11,607 to other British colonies, a total of \$2,148,087 to Great Britain and her colonies; \$154,320 went to Germany, \$49,396 to Italy, \$14,279 to Miquon and Langley, \$12,363 to Sweden and Norway, \$10,540 to Danmark, and smaller amounts to several other countries. The principal articles of export were provisions 31,014,472, breadstuffs \$395,448, live allow \$5222, grease 6055, organs, \$5346.

The supply of vegetables grows larger

There are very handsome new beets at \$1.75 to \$2 a dozen bunches, and a few carrots at \$1 to \$1.25. Old beets and carrots dull at 40 to 50 cents a bushel, and parsnips sell slowly at 60 to 75 cents. Fint turnips are 50 to 60 cents a box and White French at \$1.50 a barrel. Yellow at \$1.25. Good native onions are held at \$3 to \$3.25 a barrel and Bermuda at \$1.25 a crate. Leek lower at 60 to 75 cents a dozen and chives 75 cents to \$1 Radishes in good demand at 35 to 40 cents a dozen and salsify at \$1 to

inner bark corresponds with that of the 55 cents for fancy. String beans at \$2.50 a but not much in demand. Asparagus from \$4 to \$6 a dozen, according to size of bunches and condition. Rhubarb six to seven cents Saddle grafting is not much in vogue, al- a pound, and mushrooms 75 cents to \$1. With a good demand for potatoes, prices

cents. Some Scotch, 168-pound bags, at \$2.20 to \$2.25. Hubbard squashes slow at \$12 to \$15 per ton.

13.657 quarters of beef from Boston, 1518 cattle p. 18,322 quarters of beef from New york, 1151 cattle, 600 sheep, 1474 quarters of beef from Baltimore, 1449 cattle, 207 sheep from Portland, 900 cattle from Newport News and 325 cattle from Philadelphis, a total of 7997 cattle, 1842 sheep, 28,453 quarters of peef from all parts. Of these 4590 cattle, 853 sheep, 23,531

—A 15-year-old York Imperial apple tree in the orchard of Miss E. T. Norton, near Hights-tows, N. J., yielded 22 bushels of apples last season. A prolific and profitable tree, of one of our best varieties for home use or export, where

Atlantic coast last week to include 344,500 barrels of flour, 1,053,000 bushels of wheat, 2.637,000 bushels of corn, 8480 barrels of pork, 14,451,000 pounds of lard, 29,906 boxes of

14,451,000 pounds of into, meat.

—The imports of dry goods at the port of New York this week were valued at \$1,917,0 c, against \$2,036,392 last week and \$1,802,696 last year. The value of dry goods marketed this week was \$1,986,949, against \$2,017,684 last week was \$1,986,949, against \$2,017,684 last week and \$1,690,919 last year. week and \$1,600,910 has year.

—Wheat, including flour shipments of the week, aggregate 2,932,959 bushels, against 1,-

988,619 bushels last week and 3,282,106 bush in the corresponding week of 1898. Corn exports for the week aggregate 8,091,940 bushels, against 2,665,125 bushels last week and 3,363,-482 bushels in this week a year ago.

—The shipments of leather from Boston for the last week amounted in value to \$231,427; previous week, \$232,057; similar week last year, \$139,654. The total value of exports of leather

rom this port since Jan. 1 is \$2,690,002, against \$2 463,070 last year. —The world's grain exports last week included 6,044,959 bushels of wheat, 3,531,000 bushels of corp. Of this the United States fornished 2,932,939 bushels of wheat, and 3,091, 000 bushels of corn.

—A light supply has caused potatoes to advance in price five cents a bushel. -With continued liberal receipts butter goes 11/2 to two cents a pound lower in Boston and -The total shipments of boots and shoes

from Boston this week have been 81,363 cases, against 87,563 cases last week, 73,420 cases for the corresponding week last year and 67,715 in 1897. The total shipments thus far in 1899 have been 1,288,756 cases, against 1,360,868 cases in 1898, 1,220,808 in 1897 and 1,050,670

cases in 1898, 1,220,808 in 1897 and 1,050,670 in 1896.

—The exports from the port of Boston for the week ending April 22, 1899, included 68,440 pounds butter, 363,848 pounds cheese and 27,000 pounds oleo. For the same week last year the exports included 203 pounds ibutter and 247,795 pounds cheese.

—Shipments of dead freight by all-rall routs.

—Shipments of dead freight by all-rail routes from Chicago last week were 84,862 tons. Week before 83,141 tons. One year ago 80,398 tons. -"Bradstreet's" reports shipments of wheat, including flour, for the week as aggregating 2,022,930 bushels, against 1,980,619 bushels last week, 3,232,106 bushels in 1898, 1,654,668 bushels in 1897, 1,286,490 bushels in 1896 and 2,431,634 bushels in 1895. Since July 1 this season the exports of wheat aggregate 193,262.178 bushels, against 191,503,686 bushels last year. Corn exports for the week aggregate 3,091,940 bushels, against 2,666,125 bushels last week, 3,363,482 bushels in this week a year ago, 4,769,315 bushels in 1897, 981,206 bushels in 1896 and 482,990 bushels in 1895. Since July 1 this season corn exports aggregate 138,047,744

-A Waterville (Me.) citizen, S. I. Abbott has in his possession a complete record of the dates of the opening and closing of the Kennebec River, from 1785 to the present time. In all these years the river has opened thirty-two times in March and seventy-seven times in

-Jake Horn of Corsons Inlet, N. J., who is same time pleasing and attractive to the ordiweek last year exports were \$2,162,201, and imports were \$1,362,574. Excess of exports, caught, with the use of a spear, more than one this distinction. Her charming little book is hundred thousand ee's during the past thirty
years. Their aggregate length was more than
sixty miles, and their combined weight was more

are in evidence during that month: "The Story than fifty tons.

> Constipation, Headache, Biliousness, Heartburn, Indigestion, Dizziness,

Indicate that your liver is out of order. The best medicine to rouse the liver and cure all these ills, is found in

Hood's Pills 25 cents. Sold by all medicine dealers.

it will flourish.

—Trafton makes the exports from the

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The result of years of scientific research by America's greatest blood specialist. A pleasant reatment that relieves immediately, cures permanently all forms of CANCERS, TUMORS and CHRONIC DISEASES. Hundreds of wonder, ful cures effected in and around Boston, skem the following.

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2A Beacon Street BOSTON.



The Story of

Plant Life. JULIA MacNAIR WRIGHT. Few persons possess the skill to treat scientific

subjects in a manner that is practical and at the are in evidence during that month: "The Story of the Root" (January), "The Story of the Stem" (February), "The Hope of Years to Come" (March), "When the Woods are Leaf Green" (April), "The Beauty of the Flower" (May), "Solomon's Rivals" (June), "Plant Poor and Motlon" (August), "The Pigrims of the Year" (September), "Bringing Forth Fruit" (October), "The Reign Stepn of the Plants" (November) "The Reign." Sleep of the Plants" (November), "The Reign of the Immortals" (December). Her treatment of root, stem, leaf, flower, seed pod and fruit are pleasing and practical. Her discussion of the utility of plant life, food, clothing, medicine, bouses and sanitation are equally suggestive and interesting. The book is designed for general reading, and is also admirably adapted for class use as supplementary reading or as a text book on the subject. Cloth binding, fifty cents. Sold by all booksellers, or sent prepaid upon receipt of price. Address MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN.

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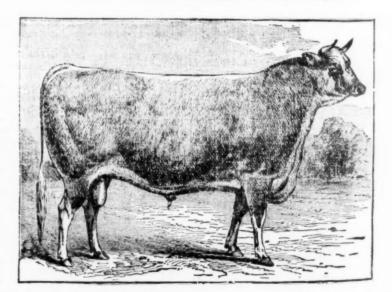
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POULTRY,

Practical Poultry Points. The Maine Farmer tells of a party who has lately sold seven chickens hatched last July, which weighed 54 pounds, or nearly eight pounds each, and the largest weighed pounds s'x ounces. The breed is not named, but they certainly were not Bantama But there should have been a margin for profit in growing such chickens as that. We know of no breed that would be likely in less than eight months from the egg to eat more than 50 cents worth of food, as they do not eat much the first two months of their life. If they used up that amount, or \$3.50 worth of food, they were grown and fed at a cost of 61 cents a pound, and chickens of that weight would sell readily in Boston at our highest market quotations if fresh killed and reach ing here in good condition. We say again, as we have said before, that we believe it pays to raise chickens for market, and to feed them liberally, and that is one of our reasons for preferring a large breed, as half the chickens are likely to be cockerels, and often many of the pullets are better fitted for market purposes than for breeding; we want to feel that we can grow them at a refit, if they are not in better demand at

Some one has given the advice to those about to procure a cockerel to run with their flocks not to accept a cuil from any man's flock, but to pay a good, round price, and select the best bird in the flock. As we find it credited to "excharge," we know not who should receive the proper credit for But it is an impracticable idea, as many

the brolling size.

would not let any one have their pick of the best birds in the flock at even "a good, round price," and we should prefer to have a culi from the flock of a breeder who kept and bred from his best birds than to have and bred from those of the man who sold his best birds, and bred from those that buyers would not accept. We mean if we were try-ling to establish a really fancy flock of fown those would score from 90 to 95 points in a large per cent. of their chickens, The culls from a really good flock would be as made blood, perhaps on both the same blood.

The culls from those of the man who sold his best birds that buyers would not accept. We mean if we were try-lated the same blood. Some broilers nearly up to 16 ceuts for good is good of the fruit for a time it may be destroyed by spraying them. If the berries of storyed by spraying them. If the berries of the fruit for a time it may be destroy to 25 to 25 cents, a

faction when properly cooked than it would dark. Not many ducks, canvas backs from few minutes. Never singe the bodies to ever do alive.

And there is still another point. The beginner who starts with high-priced, high.

81 50 for good up to \$2 25 for choice, red
heads 50 cents to \$1, mallard and black duck
to 90 cents and small shore ducks 20 to 40
have his birds of uniform size in each packscoring birds will not often be well posted cents a pair. No change in venison and age, as they look better and neater, and enough to grow as good birds as he bought, little call for it. and sell at such prices as he paid. He will be among the unfortunate crowd who buy dear and sell cheap. If he begins more modestly, and succeeds in getting some good

The scaly legs of poultry are caused by an old fowl, it is worse in houses where much blooded fowl. nanure accumulates under the roosts, and if a scaly-legged hen is allowed to broad chickens, it will not be long before the such as the Plymouth Rock, Wyandotte, chickens will have the same trouble.

We have not had it in our flocks for years, but when we did have it we used to take a little fresh lard, and mix about half as much kerosene with it, and at night after much kerosene with it, and at night after the hens were on the roost we would go out with a blue skin, and always must be sold at a lower price. The best chickens and that certain to this grease well.

Light Brahma, Leghorn or aimost any chickens and it is our flocks for years, but when we used to take a course with light feathers. They dress out yellow, and always bring the top market price, while dark feathered fowl dress out with a blue skin, and always must be sold at a lower price. The best chickens growth of strawberries, and that certain growth of strawberries, and that certain growth of strawberries, and that certain to this give the plants, or ary root, near the plants, an inch or so deep, and better the only thing plainly proven by the record is that the stiff clay loam upon the station grounds is unfavorable to good the station growth of strawberries, and that certain growth of strawberries, and that certain to this give the plants, or ary root, near the plants, an inch or so deep, and better the only thing plainly proven by the record is that the stiff clay loam upon the station grounds is unfavorable to good the station growth of strawberries, and that certain to this give the plants or assignment to this give the plants or assignment to this give the plants or assignment to the plants of their control of the station growth of strawberries, and the only the results of various fruits last year. Of strawberries about the only thing plainly proven by the record is that the only the or to a since the only the or to a since the only the plants of the or as a since of various fruits last year. Of strawberries about the only the or to deep, and the or to deep, an and down the legs and over the feet. and Brahmas. They should be hatched in varieties are best suited by or to a rich, with liquid manure, that they may be ket A few might need a second application if January or February, and to do this it is heavy soil. they were very badly scaled, but we never necessary to have an incubator. had it very bad but once, which was when we took charge of another man's flock. We much difference as that of chickens, as any soon cured them in this way.

well adapted for chickens, and so it is, but common run of fowl.

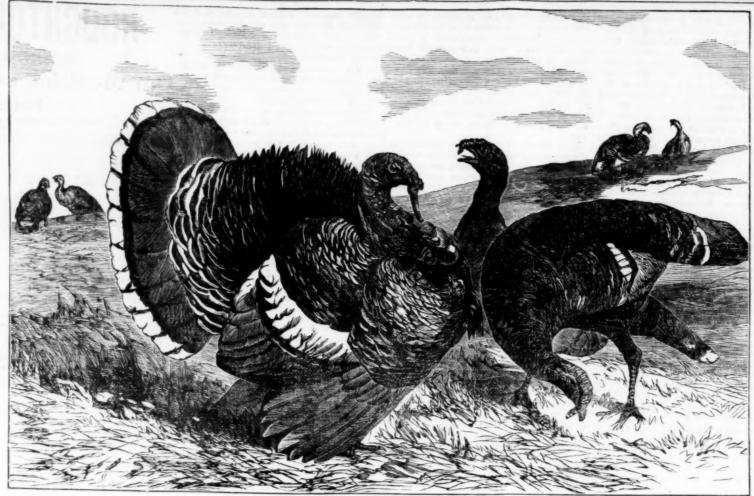
divided 100 chickens, Barred Plymouth large, fat geeze. steen bone, lettuce and cabbage. At the hold them until after the New Year comes yield was small, only 1540 pounds per acre. eginning one lot weighed 5.7 pounds and in. the other 5.8 pounds.

pounds of each of the grains, and weighed market. 84 pounds of grain.

was fed upon coarsely cracked corn, lettuce, abbage, rhubarb, ground bone and oyster thell alike to each. In six weeks those on feathers left in. wheat gained 51.7 pounds, consuming 2.8 pounds of wheat to each pound of gain. pound of gain.

that it took more than two pounds of grain to Nov. 1.

Before p weeks old or sooner.



TURKEYS.

Dressing and Marketing Poultry.

At a Farmers' Institute in Princeton, Ill., birds, he will feel that he is on the road to the manager of a commission house read an success, and attention to his business may essay upon Poultry Raising and Marketing. make it both profitable and pleasant for Upon the latter point he may be considered an important item. Present prices for firstan expert, I suppose, as that is a part of his grade feathers are for turkey tail feathers business, and indeed, he seems also to have very good ideas upon poultry raising, as he Insect which burrows under the natural gives good advice in regard to food, care, chicken body feathers, dry picked, 55 cents, scale of the legs, and when one hen in the and other points, and insists that no one is Goose and duck feathers, from 25 to 45 cents scale of the legs, and when one hen in the and other points, and insists that no one is fock is stilled in that way, it spreads justified in wasting time growing mongrei a pound according to quality. rapidly; while it is most frequently seen in stock when it costs no more to raise pure

He says the best kind of chicken for the Light Brahms, Leghorn or almost any

kind of turkey that is plump and fat will As a rule lately, the price of wheat has bring the market price, though the Bronze been too high in the Eastern States for a seem to be the best all-round turkey, and it few years past to lead people to use it very is sure that blooded stock will fatten more freely in poultry feeding. Some think it quickly and at less expense than the

we think its value as compared with corn In ducks the Pekin is the best, and brings and other grains has been overestimated the best price. Never keep anything but by the writers on poultry topics, and that white feathered ducks. Of geese keep the ers than the blackcaps, the 20 best kinds much more for it than we would have to any large breed is all right, and it costs no the 20 best kinds of blackcaps. The Loudon more to raise a large bird than a small one, stood at the head of the list with 8280

Rocks and Golden Wyandottes, into two The best season to sell chickens is from with 6870 pounds, and Kenyon fourth, with lots, ten days after hatching. To one lot the first of January to the first of Novemwas given cracked corn from which the ber. The market is overstocked through ond in amount of early berries, 2480 pounds, meal had been sifted out, and clean wheat November and December, and the surplus against 2540 pounds early from the Cline, Afteenings. To the other corn and wheat young roosters will bring more money in which, however, did not give a large total ground to a coarse flour. Both lots had September and October than they will later yield. They consider the Talbot worth weet skimmilk, oyster shells, finely cut on. If they are not ready for market then growing as a late berry, though the total

Turkeys sell best about the holidays, and il During the seven weeks test seven chick- old turkeys and large young gobblers should had ded in the first lot and six in the other, be sold at Thanksgiving or Christmas, and but at the end of that time the first lot had the hens and young gobblers kept until caten 391 pounds of corn and the same January; but sell before February. All amount of wheat acreehings, and weighed should be well fattened before shipping, 18.8 pounds. The other lot had eaten 40} and poor stock should never be sent to

3.5 pounds. This showed a slight gain in Capons sell best from Jan. 1 to March 1, grinding the grain, as in this case the gain and generally bring in Chicago from eight while Success and Morserean were comparwas 53.7 pounds for 80½ pounds of grain, and to 15 cents a pround. The larger they are on the cracked grain it was 44.1 pounds for the better the price, and one not weighing the better the price, and the better the price, and the better the price, and the better the price the be over seven pounds should not be sent to After the close of this test Lot 1 was market, as it will bring no more than an eliven whole wheat for six weeks, and Lot 2 ordinary chicken. Capons should always be dry picked and feathers left on the neck, wings, legs and rump, and wing and tail

Live geese sell best in September and October, and dressed geese from Dec. 1 to The lot on cracked corn gained 117 pounds. March 1. There is no particular season for and consumed 2.77 pounds of corn to make selling ducks. Brollers bring the most money from March 1 to July 1, with highest They were tried another six weeks, and Lot 1 gained 72; pounds, consuming 2.62 pounds of wheat to a pound of gain, and Lot 2 gained 83 pounds, and gained a pound for each 24 pounds of core. A pounds of wheat to a pound to 2 gained 83 pounds, and gained a pound for each 24 pounds of core. corn made about as much gain as a pound of wheat, but those fed on corn gained 200 pounds, while those on wheat were gaining less than 125 pounds. It is a pound of the insect pests of that vine, and the methods of holding them in check.

At the annual meesing of the Nova Scotia Fruit Growers' Association, a granberry grower told of the insect pests of that vine, and prices are higher. Good to choice less than 125 pounds. It is a pound of the insect pests of the vine, and prices are higher. Good to choice less than 125 pounds. It is a pound of the insect pests of the vine, and prices are higher. Good to choice less than 125 pounds. It is a pound of the insect pests of the vine, and prices are higher. Good to choice less than 125 pounds are with the price is 20 to 25 cents a pound of the insect pests of the vine, and prices are higher. Good to choice less than 125 pounds are with the price is 20 to 25 cents a pound. It is a pound of the insect pests of the vine, and prices are higher. Good to choice less than 125 pounds are with the price is 20 to 25 cents a pound. It is a pound of the insect pests of the vine, and prices are higher. Good to choice less than 125 pounds are with the price is 20 to 25 cents a pound of the insect pests of the vine, and prices are higher. Good to choice less than 125 pounds are with the price is 20 to 25 cents a pound of the insect pests of the vine, and prices are higher. Good to choice less than 125 pounds are with the price is 20 to 25 cents a pound of the insect pests of the vine, and the methods of holding them in check. for each 24 pounds of corn. A pound of about 14 to 2 pounds each. Later in the than 125 pounds. It will be noticed pound, from which it gradually goes lower. The vine worm produces two broads a year, Spy are \$4 to \$5 a barrel, with No. 1 Bald-They are best shipped alive from March 1 the eggs from the previous year hatching wins at \$4 to \$4.50 and Roxbury Russet at

the first seven weeks it was less. For the should be well fed and watered, then kept weeks it took 6.56 pounds of wheat, or 5.8 pounds of gain, showing that it would have pound of gain, showing that it would have been profitable to have sold them at 20

Weeks old or appearance and hurt the sale of poulthe appearance and hur try. Never kill poultry by wringing the effectually disposes of them, or they may be need, but bleed the bird in the mouth, leave sprayed, using a half pound of Paris green at 30 to 35 cents a box, and Florida fancy at sovered, the style used is plain, simple and free covered, the style used is plain, simple and free covered, the style used is plain, simple and free covered, the style used is plain, simple and free covered, the style used is plain, simple and free covered, the style used is plain, simple and free covered, the style used is plain, simple and free covered, the style used is plain, simple and free covered, the style used is plain, simple and free covered, the style used is plain, simple and free covered.

be of the same blood, perhaps on both sides, as the highest scoring birds. The imperfection for which they were rejected drawn, and 10 to 13 cents for undrawn work should be done while they are bleeding

eration. And if it were of a sort likely to Game is dull. The only new feature is temperature as that for fowls and chickens be perpetuated and grow worse, a really the coming in of a few snipe and upland but it requires more time for the water to good breeder, careful of his reputation, plover at \$2 a dczen. A few quali held at would not sell it at all excepting to go to the market where it would give better satisation.

A few quali held at penetrate and loosen the feathers. It may be necessary to wrap the body in a piece of the market where it would give better satisation.

A few quali held at penetrate and loosen the feathers. It may be necessary to wrap the body in a piece of the market where it would give better satisation.

bring higher prices so. If neatly packed it helps to find a market for them, and they should be handled so carefully as not to break the thin outer skin.

Farmers are apt to overlook the saving of feathers, especially those of the turkey. Where much poultry is dressed this may be per pound, 36 cents, wing feathers 25 cents. body feathers, dry picked, five cents;

HORTICULTURAL.

The experiment station at Geneva, N. Y.,

In raspherries they found that of the black caps the Palmer led, with best early yield of 3670 pounds per acre before midseason, and the Ploneer second, with 2870 pounds in same time. But this proyed best bearer in the season, as it gave 7550 pounds to 7080 from Palmer. Other yields for the season were Hilborn, 6870 pounds, Black Diamond, 6360 pounds and Mills with 6330 pounds per acre.

The red raspberries proved heavier bear At the Michigan Experiment Station they The market is never overstocked with pounds per acre. Pomona, with 6910 pounds, was second, Royal Church third, 6620 pounds. The Pomona also stood sec-

Blackberries yielded well, some kinds coming out very well, owing to a mild winter, which had suffered injury in previous winters. The 20 best varieties averaged nearly one-fifth larger crops than the 20 best raspberries. Agawam and Ancient Briton proved hardy and productive, but fruit is emaller and inferior in quality to some from varieties that are not so hardy. Snyder is valuable because it is hardy, Dorchester, New Rochelle and Minnewaski were among the best berries grown, but are not always hardy in that locality.

The Logan berry resembles a long-large-graited, red blackberry, with a distinct raspherry flavor. It resembles the dewberry in needing support for tion. As the berries grow singly in loose station grounds.

picked. The span worm has only appeared high as last week, but there was more cheap lately, and may be controlled by spraying stuff than the hawkers would buy, and imperfection for which they were rejected might be the result of some accident. I Capons dull. A few Western at 15 to 18 might be one that would disappear in the cents for large and 12 to 14 cents for small next moulting. It might not be reproduced Live fowl 10 to 104 cents and roosters 7 will not bring as good a price if scalded.

Capons dull. A few Western at 15 to 18 be who will take chances on it without repacking can buy at low quotations. It might not be reproduced Live fowl 10 to 104 cents and roosters 7 will not bring as good a price if scalded.

sometimes are carried from there with the plants to gardens and flower beds, where they will destroy the plants by feeding upon their roots. And they often are found in such places, too, as have been covered with mulch or rubbish of any sort in the winter, as there they are protected from their natural enemies, the small birds that visit the gardens in their search for in-

While the wireworms which live in decaying wood do not affect growing plants, there are at least four distinct specles which do, but they are so similar that to know one will serve to identify any of them. The largest is but about three-quarters of an inch long, narrow, smooth, brownish yellow, with darker heads. They have three pairs of legs near the head, and a sucker foot at the other extremity. Toughy and horny or wiry, they are easily

near the plants, an inch or so deep, and Hermanville Farm, Hermanville, P. E. growing if a few of their roots are muti lated by the worm. It seldom eats all, but may visit several roots in a short time.

Professor Singerland, the entomologist of the Cornell Experiment Station in New York, thinks spraying is of but little use as a protection against the squash vine borer, which often destroys so many vines. He advises examining the vine when wilting first indicates the presence of the borer, and finding an enlargement near the ground in the stack. Slit this open with a sharp the poultry keeper cannot afford to pay largest breeds. The Toulouse, African or aversging 200 pounds per acre more than knife, remove the little grab and kill him, then cover the vine with soil above the out. This would save many.

Bermuda Vegetables in New

York. New York market has proved a bonar za for the Bermuda farmers this year in both potatoes and onions. But very few potatoes have come in from Fiorida, and with high prices prevailing for old stock, new Fiorida sold at \$5 to \$6 a barrel for prime, with some poorer at \$2.50 to \$4. Most of those who would pay those rates preferred the Bermuda potatoes at \$6 to \$7 for No. 1 and \$4 to \$5 for seconds. They are held firm at those figures. Of course, the majority of the people have to be content with Maine or State potatoes, or the Scotch Magnums. The supply of prime Bermuda potatoes has been light all the season, but probably another year they will plant more largely, and perhaps send more to obtain less money. Bermuda onions have been at good prices until this week, but with some natives yet on hand, and Ezyptians arriving freely, just at th height of the season for Bermudas the price has gone off rapidly. Nearly 25,000 crates have arrived this week, and a larger shipment is on the way. While some dea!ers try to obtain \$1.25 for what they have, its cames, and it is too tender to more of them are willing to sell at \$1.15 and winter in this climate without good protec- \$1 20, and at auction some have gone even below these figures. Probably after deductclusters it is not very productive, but it is at ling expense these prices will not yield least more promising than the "strawberry large returns to the farmers, but those who raspherry," which proved worthless on the shipped earlier had reason to be well pleased. Domestie and Foreign Fruits.

o Nov. 1.

Before poultry is dressed for market, it with a black head. When fully grown it is use at \$2.50 to \$4. Some No. 2 fruit for immediate use at \$2.50 to \$3. Cranberries are in small Never kill poultry by wringing the effectually disposes of them, or they may be been some fancy from Charleston that sold Poultry and Game.

Not many changes in poultry market with a moderate demand. We doubt if any Philadelphia chickens are here now, and but few Northern that will sell at 18 to 20 cents.

Most of them from 13 cents for very ordi
Not many changes in poultry market with a moderate demand. We doubt if any Philadelphia chickens are to be scaled, the water should be as near to boiling point as possific with actually boiling. Hold the bird in the month, leave head and; feet on, and do not remove intestines or crops.

If chickens are to be scaled, the water should be as near to boiling point as possific with actually boiling. Hold the bird in the month, leave head and; feet on, and do not remove intestines or crops.

If chickens are to be scaled, the water longer, remains effective on the water longer, and does not injure the foliage.

Should be as near to boiling point as possific water longer, and does not injure the foliage.

We without bein actually boiling. Hold the bird in the month, leave head and; feet on, and do not remove intesting and instructive. Cloth binding, fity the water longer, remains effective on the water longer, and does not injure the foliage.

The fruit worm resembles the codling are very small, and some fancy small cakes sell at 12 cents, with common to good, large may technicalities, and cannot fail to be most to 25 cents. Charleston and North Carching from any technicalities, and cannot fail to be most to 25 cents. Charleston and North Carching from any technicalities, and cannot fail to be most to 25 cents. Solid yall booksellers, or sent prepaid upon receipt of price. Address

Most of them from 13 cents for very ordi-

in winter does not seem to injure the eggs of any of these insects, but may serve as a protection for them.

We would add to this, as the seasons are later there than here, our Cape Cod and New Jersey cranberry growers should begin to look for and do battle against these insects at least two or three weeks earlier than the dates he named.

The common wire worms, the larva of the click beetle, or "snapping bugs," as some call them, the clateride, are often very stroublesome in hothouses and hotbeds, and synapsing are carried from there with the synapsing are carried from the might be one than would always be next moulting. It might not be reproduced in any or but a small part of the chickens bred from it, and by selecting the best birds from them and making properly it birds from them and making properly it small at \$1.50 to \$2 a dozen.

Live fowl 10 to 104 cents and roosters 7

Ducks and geese should always be scalded, as dry picking causes the skin to be later there than here, our Cape Cod and small 250 to \$3.50 to \$4.25, and fancy \$4.50 to \$4.75, 112 to \$3.50 to \$4.25, and fancy \$4.50 to \$4.75, 112 to \$4.25, and fancy \$4.50 to \$4.25, and fancy \$4.50 to \$4.75, 112 to \$4.25, and fancy \$4.50 to \$4.25, and fancy \$4.50 to \$4.75, 112 to \$4.25, and fancy \$4.50 to \$4.25, and fancy \$4.50 to \$4.75, 112 to \$4.25, and fancy \$4.50 to \$4.25, and fancy \$

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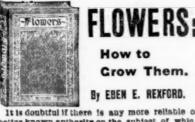
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\$3.50 to \$4.50. No Jamaios oranges arrived last week, and they are held at \$2.50 to \$3. We could not learn of any Valencias here

There have been no Meditterranean oranges sold since last report, but sales this week may put prices a little lower than we quote. Messins and Palermo, fair to good, at \$2 50 to \$3, choice \$3.25 to \$3.50, half boxes \$1.25 to \$1.50 good and \$1.75 to \$2 for shoise. Lemons scarce and drm, with good at \$2 to \$2.50 and choice to fancy \$2.75 to \$3,25. Large receipts of bananas, No. 1 at \$1.75 to \$2.25 a stem and No. 2 at \$1 to \$1 50. Eight hands 75 cents to \$1. Pineapples in good supply at \$12.50 to \$20 per hundred. No changes and but little doing in figs and

Apple Exports,

The total apple shipments to European ports for the week ending April 22, 1899, were 1593 barrels, all to Liverpool. The exports included 862 barrels from Boston and 731 barrels from Halifax. For the same week last year the apple shipments were 4154 barrels. The total shipments thus far this season have been 1,222,400 barrels, against 911,724 barrels for the same time last year. The shipments in detail to date have been 233,070 barrels from Boston 157,169 barrels from New York, 139,068 barreis from Portland, 406,705 barrels from Montreal, 232,085 barrels from Halifax and 54 303 barrels from St. John, N. B.

States and Canada, April 29, included 29,179, 000 bushels of wheat, 28,178,000 bushels of oats, 1,343,000 bushels of tye and 1,747,000 bushels of barley. Compared with the week previous this to the control of the con Compared with the week previous this is a decrease of 1 323,000 bushels of wheat, 1,530. 000 bushels of corn, 581,000 bushels of oats. 26 000 bushels of tye and 138,000 bushels of barley. One year ago the supply was 25,914,000 bushels of wheat, 31,649,000 bushels of corp, 11,775,000 bushels of oats, 2,860,000 bushels of rye and 864,000 bushels of barley.

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to \$2. Tangerines, \$2.50 to \$2.75 in half boxes, Grape fruit sold at auction from \$1.12\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$4.10 a box, but good to choice may be bought from \$2.50 to \$3.25, and famey their excellence, to the skill, care and knowledge of this well-known breeder. The book contains much useful information as to the diet and genera care, it being, in fact, a work that is indispensable to any ow erg of one of the valuable and beautiful and. any ow er of one of the valuable and beautiful animals."—New Fork Vogue.

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Open cars and preumonia ride hand in All roads lead to tulips in the Public

Garden. Once more Kipling is "in the public eye," or is it the publisher's eye?

The subject of relaying the tracks on Tremont street is after all and very properly to be left to the voters of Boston to decide at the December election.

The Post telephone bill was defeated in the house again, as usual. The Post hopes for better success another year, and meanwhile "the bell will go ting-ling-a-ling" at the same old rate.

Descration Day this year will have a donble significance. In decorating the graves of heroes of the civil war, the memories of those brave fellows who gave their lives in the recent Spanish war should not be for-

If Speaker Reed resigns from Congress puzzles more than one aspirant for presidential honors. It is barely possible that Tom Reed still hears the buzz of the White House bee in his bonnet.

latterly, alas, we disembowel the Common no use," and now it really seems as if we est questions absorbed popular though. must put our beautiful buildings on wheels, The State of Massachuseits gets its disthat we may move them easily upon de- tinetive title, "The Commonwealth," be-

to last Sunday's horrors in Georgia: push to the uttermost the cases sgainst those lynchers! That such an outrage noon in this year of our Lord 1899, makes us blush for our country.

One reason why wheat does not command old-time prices may be found in the insubstitution for wheat is not an advanall kinds in pies as well as in their natural state lessens the demand for bread. Ostmost also takes the place of bread at many a morning meal, though if eaten only with milk and sugar it is a pasty, indigestible ould be chewed, and the catmeal cannot doirg. he. But though we use less wheaten bread e new process flour the nitroge- find anything p nous elements that formerly went into the plished. He overturned the monarchy. tion had ejected the Pope. To disagree meat products show the next most important plished. But Charles II. was even a worse tyrant with the preacher was heresy, and if the only to feed to stock.

Unexpectedly to themselves most of the great steamship companies are finding that there is likely to be a much greater outflow to Europe than they anticipated. Last year the war kept many at home, some from patriotism and some from fear that they was not supposed that there would be another good year for transatlantic steamery the people of our own republic. until 1900, when the French Centennial exposition will call crowds to Paris. There enre to be a great growd then, and everything will be made as expensive rulers. Until within a little more than a as possible, so as to get the last dol. year no bust of Oliver Cromwell has been lar that they can spare from traveling placed in Westminster Abbey, althoug Americans, who on an excursion never grumble at expenses. This year it will be different. There will be lower Parliament accepted Bernini's bust of the prices, more room and a better chance to Great Protector, and it will hereafter have see everything worth seeing than there will its place besides the scores of kings be next year. Hence so many will take who have their position solely by the their outing now that the steamship com- accident of birth. It is unfair to judge panies anticipate a profitable season. Most of those who go abroad this year will visit of tolerance and freedom which have been northern Europe. Germany, Sweden and only set up in recent times. He did much Norway, and even Russia, are attracting this evil as well as some good, and, alas, as often year more attention than France, Italy and happens, the evil is longer remembered. Spain. Many Western people who came from northern Europe will return this year for a visit, and will do so partly because such a trip can now be made more cheaply than it probably can be for several years to

The Supreme Court of the United States has declared unconstitutional the Michigan law obliging all railroads in that State to sell 1000 mile tickets, good at any time their charters to charge. No one questions his writings and labors as a prominent for the use of the whole public, but only for the drawing room plane. law. The argument of the court is a three essential principles to be considered offer low rates for excursions where large woman a maid whom the letter of reference

Cromwell in History.

The story of Oliver Cromwell, born April 25, 1599, must always have an especial inter-est for Americans, for it was during the religious persecutions of Cromwell's era that usands of Englishmen, Irishmen and Scotchmen found refuge in America from conditions that they could no longer en-dure in their native land. Oliver Cromwell might himself have been one of these and did, indeed, try to come to America with John Hampden, who was his cousin and five years older. An order from the king prevented the sailing of the vessel, enceforth Charles I. had hanging over him the sword that was to sever his head from his body, and place Oliver Cromwell in that oaken chair as the head of England's Commonwealth, as Lowell finely BAVS:

"More terrible and grandly beautiful, More full of majesty than any throne, Before or after, of a British King."

In his poem, "A Glance Behind the Cur tain," written in 1843, James Russell Lowell reports an imaginary conversation between the two cousins, in which they discuswhether their lives could be made more useful for humanity by coming to America and directing its future from its beginning or by remaining in England. Hampden was strongly for coming to the New England beyond the Atlantic. Cromwell confessed to a premonition which he had felt all his life that he was destined and goes into business in New York will be for some great work in the world, and change his residence from Maine to the it was such a work in the world, and it was such a work as he believed could Empire State? That's the question which only be accomplished by remaining at the central point, as England then was, instead of being merely the originator of a new civilization beyond the Atlantic. It is quite possible that the premonitions of each were true for each Was there ever such nonsense as this talk Hampden fell mortally wounded in one of of moving the Art Museum because of the elements? Yes, the elements. There's "too Roundheads, while certainly the career elements? Yes, the elements. There's too which came to Oliver Cromwell a few years little" light and "too much" darger of fire, and, we dare say, "too little" chance later would have been impossible anywhere water into the bargain. What has gotten else than in England, or at any other time into Boston that the fire department isn's than it occurred. Probably, too, Cromwell made to put an engine house near Copley was right in believing that he in England We used to be conservative, but could more strongly influence the future of America than he could possibly do by comone day only to find next dawn that it's " all

cause that was the name that the English mment bore while Cromwell was at its Ex-Governor Brackett voiced the burning head. It is a most peculiar name for a though to one who belongs wholly to the the history of the foreign trade of the indignation of every good American when state, itself prophetical of the time when all preceding age it may well seem a retrohe said before the Middlesex Club in regard governments shall recognize the fact that "No their rightful powers are derived from all atrocity perpetrated by the Turk in the people, and should be used for the weal moral; and religion as they do in everything unusually small. In exact figures, we ex-Armenia, or by the Spaniard in Cuba, ever or welfare of all. It expresses in one else. The ten commandments do not in its devilish malignity and word the idea of President Lincoln's brutality this outrage committed upon an Gettysburg speech, where he said that the American citizen on American soil." In bravery of those who fell in our Civil War has been immense changes in the various of what we imported, which amounted to the name of decency let Governor Atkinson was to make sure that government of the people by the people and for the people should be possible here, on Sunday after should be possible here, on Sunday after than double the excess of 1897, one in this year of our Lord 1899, makes us than the Commonwealth of Massachusetts life has degenerated, because some at one which in its time was the largest ever reimply an overturning. The high were brought low, and those who had been most abased were for a time exalted. creasing use of fruits and vegetables, which Those who were most vigorous aforeare more or less substitutes for bread. We time in persecuting others were themselves are undoubtedly using more potatoes than given a dose of their own medicine, were used 50 or 60 years ago, as they are and it doubtless had a wholesome effect. now on the table every meal in the day, in- At about the same time that English Puristead of only morning and noon. So far the tans were settling New England, those who were adherents of the Church of England But the greater use of fruits of fled to Virginia or to other colonies, while thousands of Irishmen were driven by Cromwell's persecutions to other of the colonies. It won't do to exalt the English Commonwealth as the protector of religious liberty. It had a state religion no less than when to do these things was considered price went from 75 8 cents a bushel'in 1897, food that the gastric juless do not easily its predecessors, and it naturally degenerpenetrate. Some bread ought always to be ated into formalism and hypocrisy, as state

than Charles I., and his brother James. either. But not all of Hampden's work was lost. His protest against kingly usurpa- times know to their sorrow. tions had so educated Englishmen that it might be captured by a Spanish cruiser. It queen merely the figure head, while the majority here would allow. It seems rather before. British people rule themselves as truly as do

last been forced to recognize Cromwell in the list of those who have been England's scores of lesser men have thus been hor ored. But on the third of February, 1898, Cromwell, as many even yet do, by standards Yet he made England's name feared and respected throughout the continent as no English king had before done, and he was doubtless conscientious even in his persecutions, so that, considering that almost everybody then persecuted those who disagreed with them, his wrong doing seems rather to belong to his time than to himself

From the Maid's Standpoint.

Dean Hodges of Cambridge can always within two years, for \$20. This is a lower be counted upon to preach sound doctrine rate than the railroads are authorized by when social questions are his subject. In the power of the State Legislature to change member of the Christian Spelal Union,-an any charter it has granted to a corporation. American branch of the English society to That power has been affirmed too many which the doctrines of Maurice, Hugher times by the Supreme Court to be and Kingsley gave rise, the dean has reversed now. The decision means ever striven for an application of the serthat when a railroad corpora- mon on the mount to the transaction of the tion is to be restricted it must be done business of a grovery store. It is not odd directly by amending its charter, and not by now, therefore, to hear him talking of the a general law which might work work hard- relations which should exist between the ship to other roads. The law is unconsti- woman who creates harmony by presiding tutional because it may confiscate property over the kitchen stove and the sister woman without due process of law, and that not whose barmonic contributions come from

those who do much traveling. The It is characteristic of Dean Hodges also man who travels on the railroad occe- that he should have preferred to discuss sionally is entitled to as low a rate his topic, "Mistress and Maid," from the per mile as one who travels a thousand maid's standpoint. The way in which he miles. Hence it denies to the occasional did this last Thursday morning at the traveler the equal protection of laws. School of Housekeeping is worthy of wide Yet this is exactly what many railroads do attention. Common honesty, common couron their own account without authority of tesy and common sense he named as the practical instruction to railroad commis- in this matter. Common honesty, he then sions to prevent this unfair discrimination. proceeded to point out, should prevent any Yet railroads have undoubtedly the right to woman from foisting upon some other numbers of people go together. The pow would make out to be well nigh perfect, but ers of railroads are neither extended nor whom experience proves to be possessed of abridged by this decision, but hereafter most unpleasant qualities. Common honesty they cannot be liable to suffer from the to the maid should make the mistress pay "negging" sort of legislation to which rail-road corporations have often been sab-times and seasons of recreation, and give gr extra pay for extra work.

to trim a hat for her maid, and the next day way. reproves the maid sharply in the presence | Part of the decadance of religion in of a third person, has much of "courtesy"

Common sense! This ingredient is last clergyman in a place where one church and most indispensible in the adjustment of sould well accommodate all and be well social relations. Common sense is really supported. Division into seets may be an the fitness of things, and there is as manifest | advantage in cities where a large population an incongruity in a mistress's, "Mary, offers to each its sufficient field. In country dear, please pass the butter," as in that towns, where to start two or three churches philanthropy which impels a woman to means that all shall after a few years be wholly neglect her maid's comfort, while empty and useless, this multiplication of she furnishes rooms in the slums with pict- churches is simply a crime. For the worst

Christian service, and this opportunity is tian way to do is to unite on all the points best improved when the kitchen and the wherein they are agreed. That is far betmaid's room is made comfortable and at- ter than seeking the points of difference tractive, and great care is taken that the and quarreling about them.

maid may have her church privileges, her So despite many empty churches in coun for rest. From the maid's standpoint, and people are retrograding. The difference from every reasonable standpoint the three between now and the olden time is that principles which Dean Hodges pointed out they learn now from newspapers,

Are Country Towns Degenera ting?

are of country towns to keep up with the march of progress as seen in the cities, while, on the other hand, there are as loud ably more intemperate than could be found complaints that, whatever material progress cities may show, it is more than offset by laxity of morals that in the olden time rather than an appeal to his reason and was, at least, not flaunted to public view as conscience. Many young men from country it is at present. These mutual recriminal towns are among the leading business m tions do not accomplish any good. They are the results of a blind nessimism, which looks always backward to the past as much no sign of diminution. That better than better than the present, and which Solomon long ago rebuked in the proverb, "Say not thou, what is the cause that former days people who live in the country. were better than these, for thou dost not inquire wisely concerning this." words, every age, instead of being worse than the age before it, is an improvement.

life has degenerated, because some at one which in its time was the largest ever rein its early days, expressed the true idea of time religious exercises are less observed ported. a commonwealth. In England there was than they used to be, instead of accepting this dictum as the absolute truth, the wiser large export trade is shown by the fact that The English Sparrow at Home. course seems to be to ask whether these observances are essential to religion, and \$858,507,942, or nearly 71 per cent. of the whether all that religion really is is not whole. We purchased of foreign agricult-

> religion in the country towns as shown by 672. unused churches was one of the reasons

odd, therefore, that while this State has long ago given up its annual fast day, New of by elergymen, that is a matter of very small importance. One way is just as binding on both parties as the other, but it may be a sign that the public have now less confidence in the teaching of the clergy than they once had.

relation to his people is not at all such as pound. It was 3,163,754,949 pounds, worth was common between preacher and hearer \$230,890,971 in 1897, and 3,850,264 285 pounds 100 or 200 years ago. Books and news- worth \$230,442,215, a loss of \$448,756. papers have almost entirely superseded the pulpit as means of intellectual stimulus to silks and vegetable fibre last year, and less the majority of men. And by teaching sugar, tea, wool, fruits, leaf tobacco and people to think for themselves they have wines than the year before. Coffee indone much to undermine the influence of creased in amount but decreased in value, as the pulpit. One hundred years ago Rev. the average import price was but 71 cents a the lead in proposing the abolition of the 870 pounds were worth 81,544,384 in 1897, African slave trade, which was done as and 870,514,455 pounds were worth only soon as possible after 1808, until \$65,067,631 in 1898. which time it was protected by the Hides and skins increased in amount and Constitution. Forty-five years ago more in the average of selling price, and in 1897 than 3000 elergymen united in protest we bought 206,100,844 pounds at \$27,863,026, against opening Kansas and Nebrasks to while last year we had 245,774,616 pounds at chattel slavery. What Dr. Hopkins did \$37,068,932. Slik increased from 7.793 444 probably did more to put a stop to the slave pounds, worth \$2 37 a pound, to 12.087.951 trade than what the combined influence of pounds, worth \$2.66, a total value of \$32,110, 3000 clergymen could accomplish to pre- 066, which was \$13,191,783 more than the vent the spread of slavery 45 years ago. year before. They did not, at least, prevent the enact- Sugar to the amount of 4,918,905,733 ment of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, nor the pounds, worth \$99,066,181, came here in tain lead, is unhealthful. But what is needed Dred Scott decision, whose aim was to 1897, but in 1898 we bought only 2,689,break down all barriers against the spread 920.851 pounds, worth \$60,472,749. of slavery even into the free States. The was the smallest amount in 12 years. work of Mrs. Stowe in writing "Uncle Wool also showed a decrease in amount Tom's Cabin" did more to end slavery and average price, being 380,852,026 pounds than all the influence of the 3000 clergymen in 1897, worth \$534,25,191, and in 1898 prosed to that institution.

the clergy was undermined even in religious 15.2 to 12.6 a pound. The falling off in immatters. They are naturally an ultra-con- ports of sugar and wool amounted to about servative class, because having been taught \$75,000,000. what they believe to be divine tru seems impossible for them to believe that such truth can ever cease to be true. But their hearers reading books and newspapers find that while truth itself does not change, men's original conceptions of it always do. This has been particularly true in country great importance birds are to the farmer. towns, where,unfortunately, 50 or 60 years I know that it is the prevailing idea ago the least progressive elergymen were to among farmers, and especially fruit growbe found. In cities clergymen were brought ers, that many if not all our birds are a more in contact with men, and found that great nulsance, and cause great damage they must be mentally alert to meet the new the crops. Now, in the first place, does a questions that they put. The country elergyman saw little of his conman, or does five birds or 10 or 50 or a hun-

should be continuous and not intermittent." found them falling away from Sunday ser- falls from his load who will begrudge the The simple "please" aspect of this ques- vices. The decline in population of coun- birds a little fruit now and then. During tion is too well established to require discus- try towns only parily explains the deca- the season there is plenty of fruit for all, so sion at our hands. Everybody recognizes dence of the country churches. They let the birds have their fill, for as soon as that there must be plenty of "please's" and perished because they did not help the the crop is over, and you begin to plow the "thank you's" in every relation of life.

But the "common courtesy" which never stitution, even though it be religious, stitution, even though it be religious, sorts of dangerous insects.

Cur Medicine and of sorts of dangerous insects. friend is the broader and more necessary which the world has now any use is that courtesy. The mistress who one day offers which helps man to better living in every

country places is due to sectarian strifes, and when the young are hatched, both pareach sect trying to maintain a church and of it is that having organized into several In the relation of mistress and maid there different churches each tries to justify itself is a great opportunity for unostentations by misrepresenting the others. The Chris-

and especially from the great book of nature, what before they used to learn by attending church. Unless there is evidence of moral retrogression, we shall not believe that ountry people are becoming degenerate. Much has been said lately about the fall- They are more temperate we believe than the average man of one hundred years ago, though the exceptions to the rule are probing on law to prevent man from drinking in all large cities, and we believe that this supply from the country to the city shows anything else is the test of what new and generally better conditions are doing for

A Prosperous Year.

The fiscal year 1898 was a notable one in United States, as it was distinguished by the fact that our exports exceeded those of The truth is that fashions change in any previous year, while our imports were ported \$1,210,291,913 worth, which exceeded change, but they are probably observed as the exports of the previous year by \$178,peculiarities that of old time distinguished \$616,049,654, which was \$148 680,758 less those who were or who claimed to be re- than the year previous. The excess of exshould not perish from the earth. Not that ligious and those who were not. So when ports over imports was \$594,242,259, which

That the farmers contributed to this ural products \$314,291,796 worth, which in-In his proclamation for a fast day for the cludes much not grown here, as tea, coffee, people of New Hampshire, Gov. Rollins of etc., but we did not buy as much of such that State declared that the decadence of products as in 1897, to the value of \$86,579,-

Of these exports breadstuffs had a value why the people of the State should fast and of \$333,897,119, against \$197,857,219 the year pray. But church going, the hearing of before, and nearly \$100,000,000 of this gain sermons and the making of prayers are was in wheat and flour. This was in part simply not the modern fashion in religion | due to an increase in price and partly to an to the extent they were 100 or 200 years ago, increased amount, as the average export doing our entire duty religiously. Under to 98.3 cents in 1898, and the shipments of the first government of Massachusetts at- 148,231,261 bushels of wheat was nearly eaten with oatmeal. The bread can be and religious have always had a bad habit of tendance at the town-supported church was double the amount shipped in 1897. In almost obligatory. All who had any prop- flour there was 14 560,545 barrels at an av-So complete was the overturn after Crom- erty were obliged to contribute to it. Who- erage price of \$3.85 per barrel in 1897, and than formerly, its quality is better, as we well's death that it is somewhat difficult to ever was the preacher put himself in each 15,349,943 barrels at \$4.51 per barrel in 1898, the

> heretic was too obstinate, he was pounds, worth \$34,187,147, to 650,108,933 who succeeded him, tried to be worse than banished from the colony, as Ann Hutchin- pounds, worth \$46,380,918. The average price son, the Quakers and the Baptists of those increased three-tenths of one cent a pound. Lard had a larger increase in export price, New Hampshire was largely settled, as and we sent 141,023,405 pounds more in 1898 made necessary the greater revolution of also was Maine, by men who came to Massa than in 1897, getting a record of 709 344 045 1688, which established the monarchy more chusetts first, but left because they wanted pounds last year, worth \$39,710,672, at a firmly than ever, but made the king or to be religious in other ways than the price one-half cent greater than the year

Hams dropped one-fifth of a cent a pound in the average price, but the figures show Even monarchy in Great Britain has at Hampshire still retains it, and the governor 165,247,302 pounds, worth \$15,970,021, in 1897, of the State makes the proclamation of the and 200,185,861 pounds, worth \$18,987.525, day the occasion for deploring the deca- last year. Pickled pork increased seven nee of religion in country towns, because tenths of a cent par pound in average price many churches that once were well filled and in quantity from 66,768,920 pounds are now deserted. As for marriages being worth \$3,297,214, to 88,183,078 pounds, worth solemnized by justices of the peace instead \$4,906,961. The gain in bacon, hams, lard and salt pork amounted to \$37,395,209. There were also gains in cattle, horses, cottonseed oil, oil cake and oil meal to con- barns and sheds, and do but very little good The quantity of cotton exported shows a

> good increase, but the value decreased, Every elergyman understands that his dropping 1.4 cents in average price per

We imported more coffee, hides and skins, Hopkins of Newport, R. I., took pound, against 11.1 in 1897. Thus 737,645,

dropping to 192,795,020 pounds, worth But the influence of a large proportion of \$16,783 692, the average price dropping from

Our Birds and the Farmer.

Perhaps I had better say "Our Birds and Everybody," for who do they not concern But in this article I mean to treat of the

"Common courtesy is something that sermons he always had preached he soon miserly man who kicks if a straw of hay Every man who cares at all for the con-

of his crops will do all in his power to en courage the birds to build their nest about his place, for while the birds are nesting ents and young live almost entirely on animal food in the shape of insects, worms, etc. The amount of insects that a robin or bine bird can eat is astonishing; watch your hens eating some day and you will get some idea of a bird's capacity. The farmer ought to think of the birds much as the barkesper does of his oustomers Give them a free lunch and they will pay von 20 per cent. To let the birds have the fruit, grow enough for yourself and the birds, and they will more than repay you by destroying destructive insects.

Now that the spring is upon us and our feathered friends are returning, look about your grounds and see if you cannot invite a few of them to bulld. An empty tomato recreation hours and her unbroken spaces try places, we do not believe that country faced away from the prevailing winds, will can, securely fastened in the apple tree and tempt the blue birds. I once had six famllies of bluebirds in my apple trees, by just offering them these homes. Fly catchers will come if you have apple or pear trees about you, for they delight in catching the ts which live about these trees.

If birds were really expensive to me I should try to have them, for it adds so nuch to the beauty of a place to see lots of birds about, and then their songs, early in the morning and late in the evening are one of the pleasantest recollections of a sum-

Both bird nesting and the use of air guns should be discouraged by all thoughtful 81 00 Preparations farmers, for if you have no interest in the matter yourself, you will be conferring a great favor on mankind by preserving the birds. I take this extract from the Out-The destruction of birds is so great that the Smithsonian Institution sends out a namphlet, calling attention to the rarity of birds that a few years ago were common. and to the complete extermination of many birds. Hunters and fashion are held re sponsible for this serious danger of exter-

There is one way you can serve the country, for this really is becoming a national problem. Do whatever you can in your locality for the preservation of all I bear from many a little throat,

A warble interrupted long; I hear the robin's fluts-like note, The bluebird's slenderer song. Brown meadows and the russet hill, Not yet the haunt of grazing herds. And thickets by the glimmering rill Are all alive with birds. -" Return of the Rieds." WILFRID WHERLER.

'The Farmers' Gazette of Dublin, Ireland, quotes from Mr. Howlet, a well-known naturalist of Newmarket, England, as follows, in regard to the English sparrow:

He says: "In 1898 I killed scores of these birds for the sake of finding out what their food really did consist of during certain months. It was on Feb. 4 that I first comof some kind and a few seeds, but lots of the buds of the fruit trees, more especially gooseberries. Towards the latter end of the month, and in the first week of March, very little corn or seed was found, but principally the young shoots of peas, radishes, lettuce, andive, and wheat; not an insect scarcely to be found. Later on, toward of April, their crops were filled with buds of the cherry, peach, apple, pear, any quantity of shoots of the peas, lettuce, cabbage, and flower shoots, with a few insects, occasionally a small quantity of wheat and berley, and some kind of green seeds. I also found shoots of nearly every tree in the gardens, from the lime to the sycamore in fact, the majority of their food up to this time was shoots of trees and scarcely any-

" My opinion (which I have based upon a good trial) is that so many sparrows in one neighborhood is decidedly a nuisance, and cause a great deal of loss to the farmer, gardener and florist. They are mischiev ous brutes, and, to my idea, take del'ght in driving away all the insect-eating birds that would do good, and, not content with this. they pull up and eat all the garden seeds, destroy no end of fruit in the bud, pull great holes in the thatch of your stacks, to any one.

Mr. R. N. Kerr, another naturalist said in is necessarily limited. an address before the Dundee (Scotland) Naturalieta Society

"In the case of the sparrow, it was difficult to find an advocate to plead for it. In Essex the examination of the stomachs of 47 nestling sparrows showed only the remains of six small insects, the crops in mos cases being filled with green peas and All ingredients in the following recipes with milk or cream, reheat and strain a

Farmers, orchardists and gardeners should unite in destroying these nuisances wherever and whenever they can. If we at the Cooking School on April 12, on the flour and half a teaspoon of salk cannot exterminate them, let us see if we subject of food suitable for the sick and adding cold water enough to make a thin cannot reduce their numbers a little.

Painting Farm Buildings. Early in spring is a much better time to paint farm buildings than later in the season when insects become more plentiful. Every farmer ought to know how to use the paint brush, so as to do this kind of work imself. Painters always ask high wages, and they are right in so doing, for constant work among paints, especially those that conto be done on any place will take so little time that no injury to health is likely to result. Even the children ought to be taught the use of the brush and encouraged finely crushed ice to one of rock salt is the to repaint whatever they find looks worn and shabby. All kinds of farm implements not only look better but wear longer if The proportions given in the following painted every year or two. In the cities we rec'pas are for small quantities. have a division of labor in which some men painters will not often go to the country to do a job, and if they do they ask a price that most farmers cannot afford. But it is sompetter learn the trade and do the work himself. Ready-mixed paints can now be purchased, so that there is no need to learn the art of mixing paints, which was to novices the most difficult part of their business.

Reports from twenty-two British towns show that London, the only one supplied with river water, has almost the lowest death rate from fever—sixty-seven per million. The rate at gregation, except on Sunday, and if dred even? And we would very rarely get he kept on preaching the same kind of 100 birds in our fields at once. It is only the as Beltast it reaches 1667.

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Another strong colutin our favor is that, as the majority of our customers are women, we have women arrations to sake it of another woman than of a man, as is always the case in a drug store.

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they elaim to be genuine Castlie at such low figures
that it is impossible for them to be anything more
than miserable substitutes. We offer three grades of
Pure Castlie Scap at prices as low as it is possible to
and them consistently with sond husiness principles. seil them consistently with good business principles

Choice Italian Castile, absolutely pure, in 50c Ohoice Spanish Castile, absolutely pure, in 1.12 Tarritic Castile Soap, best in the 25c. 1.40 Cedar Camphor, in l h packages...

The Largest in This Country.

Teilet Article Department

It is here you will find the greatest line of standard It is nere you will and the greatest libe of Standard tollet articles of every description to be found in any store in the world and we take pleasure in announcing to our patrons that we have secured the sole agency for this section of the United States of

To 1560

The Finest Perfume Made by the world's greatest perfumer.

Ed. Pinaud's Latest and Greatest Perfume.

Violet Sensation.

Nothing equalling it has ever before been breaght to this country, and it can be obtained nowhere he this section of the country but at our store. Piolet Sensation Perfume, in bulk, per 75c Vielet Sensation Toilet Water, 4-conce 80c

Violet Sensation Tollet Seap, 8 elegant 25c Violet Sensation Toilet Pewder, N ton: four tints, flesh, white, brunette and 75c

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Whitman's Adjustable Lever Weeder.

Patentees and Mrs., Whitman Agricultural Works, Auburn, Me.

The only Wasdex having a lever to adjust inclination of the teeth. Can be used on all crops from time seed is planted until twelve or more inches high. No use for cultivator when this Weeder is used. Warranted to give entire satisfaction. We prepay freight on receipt of price. FARM CARTS and CONTRACTORS' SUPPLIES a SPECIALTY. or information JOS. BRECK & SONS, Corp., 47 to 54 North Market St., BOSTON, MAS

menced examining them, or rather the contents of their crops, and all the birds I killed were examined before noon each day. During the first formight I found corn

Dressmaking Dept

Imported Model Gowns, Coats and Garments

Also Models from our own range until the white is firm. Remove workrooms, artistic, stylish buttered toast, lift the muffin ring, and garcreations that have served nish the egg with toast points and a sprig d

This is an offering as rare as it a cup of coarse oatmeal until mealy; add is unique and should command three-quarters of a cup of cold water, stir

Boston Cooking School. five hours, using three cups of boiling

should be measured level.

A part of the report of the lesson given convalescent, was unavoidably omitted, and paste. Add this to three cupfuls of boiling is published at this time so that our readers may have a report of the whole course of essons.

In many cases of sickness, frozen dishes are very acceptable, and as only a small quantity is required, it is convenient to have some way to prepare them as needed. This may be accomplished by the use of a small baking powder can, with a cover, set in a tin pail, the material to be frozen being put in the can and the ice and sait in the pail. As the mixture freezes, it should be occasionally scraped from the sides of the can and stirred, to facilitate its freezing evenly throughout. Three parts of correct proportion to use for freezing loss, and for frapper, equal parts of ice and salt.

PINEAPPLE FRAPPE .- Make a syrup by give their lives wholly to painting. But city boiling half a cup of water with two tablespoons of sugar four minutes. Add onethird cup of grated pineapple and two tea spoons of lemon julee. Cool, strain and paratively easy to learn to paint, and if a freeze. This may be frezen, using a glass farmer wants some painting done he had instead of the baking powder can, but the use of the former will require a longer time. The syrup may be kept closely covered and frezen as desired.

VANILLA ICE CREAM .- Mix half a cup of ream, one and a quarter tablespoons of sugar, a few grains of salt and one-third teaspoon of vanilla. Freeze as directed. It is sometimes necessary to keep crushed ice in the sick room. To prevent it from that the water from the melting ice vi drain through into the lower part of the

Fresh eggs are especially necessary who used for the sick room. Two methods of erving were shown.

SOUFFLED EGG.—Beat the white of a egg stiff and season with sait. Put into tumbler which has been lightly buttered. and place it in a pan of warm water, setting the tumbler on a trivet of some kind so si to keep it from direct contact with the bottom of the pan. Place the pan where the water will be brought graduelly to the boiling point, and when this point is reache the egg is cooked. As the white of the ega rises in the glass, make a depression init and drop in the yolk. Serve as soon as done, as the white falls if allowed to stand.

DROPPED EGG ON TOAST .- Have a pan of boiling salted water, drop in a slightly buttered muffin ring. The water should be deep enough to cover an egg. Break the egg into a sancer, and alin carefully into the muffin ring. Let it stand on the back of the muffin ring and egg to a circular piece of green.

their purpose we now offer Bread for toasting should be stale and slowly toasted, so that it is dried through out. Cut in any shapes desired before

OATMEAL GRUEL -Pound two-thirds of instant attention as the quantity well, let it settle, and pour off the mist water. Repeat this twice. Boll the meal? water thirty minutes, season with sait and dilute with milk or cream.

To make a more nutritive gruel, half a cup of coarse oatmeal to which one telspoon of salt has been added may be steamed in the double boller from three to water. Force through a strainer, dilute second time, not quite as thoroughly INDIAN MEAL GRUEL. -MIE . wo sable. spoons Indian meal, one tablespoonful water and boil gently one hour if in direct contact with the stove. If cooked over hot water, it should be cooked several hours. Dilute with milk or cream. Milk may be

used instead of the water if a richer gruel is desired. An Indian-meal grue better if made with part flour. Oatmeal or corn gruel should never be given when inflammation or fever are pref ent, as they are heating in their nature.

Both are slightly lax stive. WINE JELLY .- Soak one teaspoo gelatine in one teaspoonful of cold water and dissolve in two tablespoonfuls of be ing water. Add one and a half tablespoon fuls of sogar, one teaspoonful of lemon juice, one tablespoonful of orange juice and two tablespoonfuls of wine, either sherry or Madeira. Strain, mould and chill. The serving of this jelly may be varied as suggested for orange jelly in the report of the lesson of April 12.

The Boston Cooking School Cook Book

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Thoroughly up to Date.
Contains 1400 receipts. Should be in
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rtment. ar articles, and by bile believe that all

nake ourselves and is the case in the en, we have woman

r Prices. his Country. partment test line of standard

re take pleasure in re have secured the United States of

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ation. efore been brought obtained nowhere in our store. balk, per 75c e 1-ounce 1.25

4-ounce 80c s elegant 25c been seen in Bestinette and 75c

in 1 5 pack-ON.

melting ice will

necessary when

the white of an sait. Put into a lightly buttered. rm water, setting some kind so as contact with the e the pan where gradually to the is point is reached white of the egg depression in it Serve as soon as allowed to stand. T.-Have a pan op in a slightly water should be egg. Break the parefully into the n the back of the

s firm. Remove circular piece of in ring, and garats and a sprig of d be stale and dried through desired before

1 two-thirds of ntil mealy; add cold water, stir Boll the mealy n with salt and ve gruel, half a

which one tesadded may be r from three to cups of boiling strainer, dilute at and strain a oroughly. -Mix two table. tablespoonful

aspoon of salk to make a thin apfuls of boiling hour if in direct cooked over hot d several hours. . Milk may be a richer grael is gruel is much hould never be

r fever are prer in their nature. e teaspoonful of of cold water half tablespoonconful of lemon

orange juice and either sherry or and chill. The varied as sughe report of the

hool Cook Book t Farmer, THE SCHOOL, mo. Cloth, 82,00.

Should be in LITIES. By Fan-oth, extra, \$1.00 RCULAR. Publishers,

et, Boston.

MARKETS. BOSTON LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Week ending May 3, 1899. Amount of Stock at Market, Shotes and Fat Cattle. Sheep. Suckers Hogs Veals This neek, 5166 7577 210 36,317 2913 (Ast week, 4 14 6155 185 32,234 2222

Values on Northern Cattle, etc. Per hundred pounds on total weight of fillow and meat, extra, \$6 00@6 50; first \$5 50@6 75; second quality, \$6 00@6 25; unlity, \$4 00@4 75; a few choice single, \$7.00@7.50; some of the poorest, bulls, Gows and Young Calves.—Fair quality, \$20@ \$6; Mirs. \$40@48; fancy milch cows, \$50@65; hrew and dry, \$12@25.

**Stores.—Thin young cattle for farmers: year-\$10820; two-year-olds, \$14230; three-year-th, \$2240. Per pound, live weight, 21/2@3c;extra, sheep and lambs per head, in lots, s; lambs, 5@51/4 c. 5; hambs, ogb 74. 5;.— Per pound \$4@4.30 \$2 cwt, live obes, wholesale...; retail, \$1.50@ try dressed hogs, 4%@5c.

Arrivals at the Different Vards.

Cattle, Sucop.			Cattle. Sheep		
Mai	ne.		J Gould	90	
A. Birli	chton.		Brown, Snell		
18 Now 10 Sept 18	115 12		& Co	72	
A BOSTEW			J & C Cough-	38	
bby Bros	350		J Luness	77	
Fardwell &	17		W Laveck	72	
Intire	Tan 94		AA TURAGER		
D Holt &	Vol.				
arris & Fel-			Massachusetts.		
lows			At Watert		
hompso	90		J S Henry	21	44
Hanson	50	200	W A Bardwell	14	28
errill & Lab	DDy		O H Forbush	9	
At watertown.			At Brighton		
T Jones	0		J S Henry	92	24
			R Connors	30	
New Hampshire.			Scattering	80	
At Bris	ghton.		H A Gilmore	27	
C Foss	33		OH Forbush	15	
W Poas			C A Dennen	2	
At Watertown			H E Eames	28	
ippers	45	50	W Mills	18	
nank Sr			A M Baggs	18	
Wood		55	or me morelitie	-0	
F Wallac	0 06	163			
E Hammer		Western			

At Brighton.
J McFlynn 18
Morris Beef Vermont. At Watertown. Carr & Williamson 22
A A Pond 8 15
G H Sprigz& Co. 1
Shippers
Fred Savage 12
H N Jenne 7
H B Combs 22
F S Atwood 2 30
Morris Beet
Co.
S Learned
Sturtevant & Haley
H Haley
At Water
Brown, Snell 102 At Watertown. & Co G A Sawyer Bhippers 391 4600 Epstein &Co 100 W A Sherman 300 J A Hatha-604 1995

470 Shipments of State cattle are heavy, and the English market has declined somewhat, with less active demand. There were seven steamers, loaded with 3684 cattle, 1995 sheep and 201 be ses. Sales on State cattle at 11½@12c, s nk ing the offal, at Liverpool 1:@113c.

shipments and destinations: On steamer Philadelphian, 704 cattle by Swift & Co and 201 horses; on steamer Colua blab, for London, 300 cattle by W. A. Sherman, 100 by Epstein & Co.; on steamer Lycia for Bristo, 85 State and 1 5 Canada cattle by J. A. Hathaway; on steamer Roman, for Liverpool, 392 cattle by Morris Beef Company, 139 State and 92 Canada cattle and 375 sheep by J. A. Hathaway; on steamer Assyrian, for Glasgow, 5: State and 72 Canada cattle by Brown Stell & Co., 77 Canada by J. Lunness, 38 by J. & C. Coughlin, 72, also Canadia cattle, by W. Laveck; on steamer Irishman, for Liverpool, 492 cattle by Morris Beef Company; steamer Sachem, for L. verpool, 925 cattle, 1120 sheep. Export Traffie.

Large supplies and heavy sales for the week, and firm prices are sustained. The trade is more everyly distributed on all descriptions, both for drive and draught. At Show's Combination Sa'e Stable medium-weight horses for milk and store wagon, express work, etc., and sales of 1100g1250 fbs at \$100g1150 to considerable extent. At L. H. Brockway's a rousing demand. Sold? carloads of Western, and both light and heavy horses find easy sale at a range of \$65.20 at A. W. Davis's Northampton-street Sale Stable large crowds of buyers are attracted, and disposals good, having the better class of horses for coach, family, saddle and speed at a range of \$100g650. At Welch & Hall's Sale Stable sold 6 loads of Western, also some New England horses. Never sold more horses, and prices cont nue firm. At E. Ham & Co.'s Sale Stable fair disposals.

Enjance Farda, Waterfown. Horse Business.

Union Yards, Watertown. Tuesday, May 2, 1899. Tuesday, May 2, 1899.

The supply of cattle was larger than the average, and prices on Western much the same as last week, at a range of 434 @5½c. The quality of export cattle of the prime order. Home trade cattle of best grade steady. Interior grades off 4c. W. F. Wallace sold 4 cattle of 000@1160 bs. at 2½.23½c. O. H. Forbush sold 9 beef cows, of 1010@1140 hs at 3@5¾c. J. A. Hathaway sold 20 steers, av 1550 hs, at 5¼c; 20 of 1525 hs, at 5¼c; 25, of 1500 hs, at 4c; 30, of 1450 hs, at 4½c; 15, of 1450 hs, at 4¼c.

A light run and cost too high West to h't this market Butchers are not laying in heavy this season as usual previous seasons, and until prices West drop, the killing here will be limited. W. F. Wallace sold several lots of sheep and lambs, 163 head, average price 5c; they were from New Hamp shire. H. N. Jenne sold 7 lambs, 460 fbs, at 5½c. Sheep Houses.

Veal Calves. Market a little easier, with heavy receipts. A tof 75, of 9180 ms, at 54%c; a lot of 60 calves, 70 ms, at 54%c; 28, of 3920 ms, at 54% c.

Green vegetables. Milch Cows.

ome sales to speculators, but the bulk went to thom. Prices range from \$25@60.

Fat Hogs.

Market unchanged and firm. Western live at 4 444c, l. w. Country hogs at 4 76 @5c, d. w. Live Poultry.

21/4 tons at 10@101/2 c a fb.

Draves of Veal Caives. A. Berry, 25; Libby Bros., 80; McIntire, 65; M. D. Holt & Son, 50; ellows, 120; Thompson & Hanson, 50; Hampshire—R. W. Fost, 7: shippers, sek & Wood, 50; W. F. Waliace, 140. Cl—Carr & Williamson, 120; A. A. Pond, H. Sprigg, 15; shippers, 750; Fred Sav. H. N. Jenne, 318; H. B. Combs, 7; F. d. 25.

Nood, 25.
Sachusetts—J. S. Henry, 188; W. A. Bard26; H. Connors, 12; scattering, 250; H. A.
1016, 12; H. E. Bames, 8; M. Mills, 9. Brighton, Tuesday and Wednesday. Stock at market: 2260 cattle, 224 sheep, 19.704 hogs, 825 calves, 100 horses. From West, 1745 cattle, 19.700 hogs, 100 horses; Maine, 183 cattle, 200 sheep, 410 calves; New Hampshire, 38 cattle, 7 calves; Massachusetts, 290 cattle, 24 sheep, 54 hogs, 408 calves.

The total of cattle at the yards, 2260 head. The Western are quite a factor for export and

Make Cows Pay.



If every oow would give haif as much more milk as at present withexpense, dairying would pay well. A Little Giant Neparary could earn such rator could earn such an increase in product almost every time, and will change a losing business into a paying almost every time, and will change a losing business but a paying one. It is so simple that a boy or girl can easily manage it.

Steers and cows all weights.

Bulls.

dry fint.

" salted " salted " overweights. sach"

that a boy or girl oan easily manage it.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue No. 20.

BRANOHES P. M. SHARPLES,
Toledo, O. Omana, Neb. West Chester, Pa.

San Francisco, Oai, Mian.

Catskins, 5 to 12 bs each.

"overweights, each. 11
"south, flint dried P ib.
"salted P ib.
"salted P ib.
"Bhearlings each.
Lambakins each, Brighton.
"Country"
Country Pelts, each.

home trade. Market prices on good cattle thirty seady, for common to fair grade the market off 1/5@1/40. Western cost laid down here at 4/5/4@51/40. Western cost laid down here at 4/5/4@51/40. I. w. J. N. Henry sold 3 bulls, av. 1100 lbs, at 30. M. D. Holt & Son, 2 two-year-old fancy steers, 2050 lbs, at 5/40. Libby & Smith sold 6 oxen, of 9640 lbs, at \$4.90, and B. Libby, 2 cattle, of 3410 lbs, at \$5.20. A. M. Baggs 13 choice steers, av. 1400 lbs, at 5/40; boxen, of 1700 lbs, at 4/20. O. H. Forbush sold seef cows, of 790/21140 lbs, at 2/4/83/40.

Green peas, Western choice

vaporated, fancy to extra fancy... vaporated, choice.....

Dried Apples

Beans.

Hay and Straw.

Flour and Grain.

Flour.—The market quoted steady. Spring patents, \$4 00@4 75. Spring, clear and straight, \$3 00@3 50. Winter patents, \$3 80@4.40. Winter, clear and straight, \$3 40@4 15.

No 2 yellow, spot, 44c. Steamer yellow, new, 43½c. Steamer and No. 3 corp, 43c.

Bye .- Quiet at 70c.

Oats.—Quiet but steady. Clipped, fancy, spot, 37½ @38c. No. 2 clipped, white, 36½ %36. No. 3 clipped, white, 36½ 36¼ c. Lower grades, spot, 35½ c. Clipped, to ship, 37½ @38c. Clipped white, old, 36@36¼ c.

Cripped white, old, 36@3644.c.
Millfeed.—The market is firm for all kinds.
Middlings, sacked, \$15 00@18 00.
Bran, spring, \$15 50.
Bran, winter, \$16 25@16 50.
Red Dog, \$17 25.
Mixed feed, \$16 75@18 00.
Linseed meal, \$26 00.
Cottonseed meal to ship, \$22 75.

Malt .- The market is steady with trade ruling

The Wool Market.

Unwashed fleece, fine, Michigan ... 15@16
... Ohio ... 17@18
... 44-blood ... 21@22
... 45 blood ... 22@
... 45 blood ... 22@
... 12 blood ... 28@
... Michigan ... 25@26
Washed fleece ... 25@27

KREPING HUIPERS IN MILE.

ORENA BONE FOR HENS.

like the bits of stone, it is ground and digester

WEANING YOUNG PIGS.

PROFIT FROM GARDEN HERBS.

to be at present.

Late Arrivals and Sales.

A full con plement of milch cows on sale that were being disposed of after a fishion, but not active. Some of the best cows are selling fairly well. Common cows in limited demand, at weak prices. Libby Bros. sold 2 fancy steers, of 2000 bs. at 5½c. 1 good ox, of 1860 hs. at \$4.35; 1 extra errey at \$56; 2 Hoisteils, at \$65 each; 6 apringers at \$235 the lot. Thompson & Hanson, 14 cows, at \$30@45; 5, at \$50@55. J. S. Henry, 6 choice cows, \$50@63; 7, at \$35@44. Harris & Fellows sold cows at \$10@60. M. D. Hoit & So., 26 cows at \$50@60 M. G. Flander, 2 cows, \$45 and \$55 A. C. Fors, 5 beef cows, of 1000 bs. at \$3.25 P cwt. 17 store cows \$37 each F. Farwell was at the yards with cows on sale. W. Ricker & Son sold 7 cows, 335@55. O. H. Forbush, 3 cows, of 3420 Bs. at 3½c; 1 cow, of 1050 hs., at 35%c. Carr & Williamson, 7 cows, \$40@48. Late Arrivals and Sales.

Store Pigs. A good demand at firm prices; suckers at \$1.75@2.50; shotes, \$3@4.50.

Milch; Cows.

A lighter run from Maine, with full line from

Veni Calves.

Cattle. Sheep. Hogs. Veals. Horses.

Cattle. Sheep. Hogs. Veals. Horses.

Supply heavy, and some dealers held their lots for higher prices, but prices did not pan out as good as a week ago. None seiling over 5% c, and these the exception. Sales mostly at 5% c Harris & Fellows 5.01 at 5% c. M. D. Holt & Son so d 60, of 120 hs at 5% c. The Eastern in various lots at 5% 65% c.

Boston Produce Market.

	Poultry.	
	Fresh Killed.	
1	Northern and Zastern— Chickens, choice large, & b Chickens, Jersey, choice. Chickens, winter broilers	18@20 16@18 22@25
1	Chickens, common to good	10@15 13@14 10@12 75@1 00
	Western dry packed— Turkeys, choice drawn. Turkeys, common to good. Chickens, choice. Chickens, com. to good. Capons, fancy large Capons, small and medium Fowis, good to choice. Good Cocks. Frozen Chickens. Frozen Chickens. Ducks, good to choice. Geese, good to choice.	12@13 10@11 12@13 10@11 18@ 15@17 11@ 10@13 11@ 10@11
	Live Poultry.	
	Fowls # fb Roosters # fb Spring Chickens # fb	10@101/2 7@ @

Note.—Assorted sizes quoted below include 20, 30, 50 lb. tubs only.

Creamery, extraVt. & N. H. assorted sizes....
Northern N. Y., assorted sizes...
Northern N. Y., large tubs...
Western, asst. spruce tubs...
Western, large ash tubs 15 416 Dairy, Vt. extra...
Dairy N. Y. extra...
Dairy N. Y. and Vt. firsts....
Dairy N. V. and Vt. seconds...
Dairy N. V. and Vt. low grades... Dairy, western. West. imitation creamery, small tubs, Boxes Extra northern creamery xtra western creamery.

Liverpool quot, white 51s, 6d. New York, small, extra V b
first V b
large extra V b 12% 213

15 a 14 a 13 ½ a 14 14 a 13 a 13 ¼ Nearby and Cape Iancy P doz....
Eastern choice fresh
Eastern fair to good.
Vt. and N.H. choice fresh
Western fair to good...
Western selected, fresh...
Southern, fresh gathered...
Duck
Goose. ..131/2@ ...13@131/4 ...15@

Sweet Potatoes. ... 40@50
...3 50@4 00
in the gizzard, thus serving a double purpess, 60@75
helping to digest grain and being itself digested

Domestic Green Fruit. No. 2 Apples \$\Phi\$ bbl. 3 00@3 50 Spy \$\Phi\$ bbl. 4 00@6 00 Roxbury Russet \$\Phi\$ bbl. 3 50@4 50 Baldwins No. 1 \$\Phi\$ bbl. 4 00@6 00 Cranberries-

Cape Cod, choice dark # bbl......900@10 00 Cape Cod. com. to good # bbl......700@8 00 Jorsey, com. to good # box.........1 5ug2.50 Nuts. Peanuts, Va., H. P. No. 1 \$\overline{4}\$ \$\overline{4}\$...... \$4\overline{a}\$ \$\overline{2}\$ Peanuts, Va. No. 2 \$\overline{4}\$ \$\overline{1}\$ \$\overline{1}\$........... \$3\overline{a}\$ \$3\overline{4}\$ Tallow. Honey. out increasing feed or expense, darrying would pay well. A Clover, comb, fair to good P b.... 11@12 · Hides and Pelts.

o be roasted, and if the herb has to be bought at 7@ 6@ 8@81/4 15@151/4 14@141/4

are turned in while the peas are soft and greep. At this time the pod also will be chewed and its julces extracted, though the fibre will be rejected. Peas gathered from the ground never get very hard, and late in the season some of them swell ready to sprout. Some corn measied while the last stage of fattening is in progress will make the pigs gain faster and without impairing the quality of the pork. It is probably the amount of peas fed in Canada that gives the preference in English markets to Canadian pork and bacon.

Ont Meal.—Quoted quiet, \$3 80@4 00 \$\text{P} bbl or ground and rolled, and \$4 20@4 40 for cut. Corn Meal.—The market is quiet at 85@87c p
bag, and \$1 85@1 90 p bbl; granulated, \$2 10@
2 25 p bbl; bolted, \$2 05@2 25. healthful. Some gardeners claim that they have originated new varieties with larger, thicker leaves than those on dandellons that grow wild. It is possible, however, that it is the garden culture rather than differences in variety that makes the new sorts preferable. Graham Flour.—Trade continues quiet, with the market quoted at \$2 35.64 00 P bbl. Rye Flour.—The market is quoted at \$3 20m Corn.-Demand is quiet with market steady.

A Book on Cocos and Checelate. Walter Baker & Co., Ltd., Dorchester, Mass. have just published a handsomely illustrated quarto of 72 pages, entitled: "Cocoa and Choeolate: A Short History of Their Production and Use." It contains a large amount of valuable and interesting matter relating to the cocon tree and its fruit; the early use of cocca and choc clate and their food value as determined by distinguished chemists and physicians. In conclusion a sketch is given of the famous house of Walter Baker & Oo., the oldest and largest establishment of its kind on this continent. Some copies of rare old prints are introduced into the text, and the various stages of picking, curing and preparing the fruit for domestic use are represented by engravings from photographs taken in the West Indies, Ceylon and at the

the consumption of cocoa and checelate in Europe and America. It appears that there has been a remarkable increase during the last twenty years in the United States, England and Germany,—" the countries in which the greatest progress is being made in the science of nutri-tion, and in the inventions which have done so

DESOLVING BORR WITH ACID.—G. A. M., Mexico, N. Y.: What to do with the bones that have accomulated on your farm is a difficult heads the list of exports with about 33,500,000 pounds. The British island of Triuldad comes next, with about 22,000,000 pounds.

of this sort, and we never want to try it again. The largest bones were not even softened clear through, and even those that were retained their original shape, but were a pasty mass that we could not do anything with. The great fertilizer manufacturers who use bone for making phosphate burn it and grind it, making bone black out of it. This is used in refining sugar, but without wasting any of its fertilizing properties. Of course, what gelatine is in the phosphate after being ground is so duely divided that comparatively little sulphuric acid is needed to make it into superphosphate. If you will break up the bones you have into small pleces, be smaller the better, and put them into a pile of formeating horse manure you will probably get more good out of them when that manure is aparticed by the capital use of the latter has decreased about 365 per cent. In the United States the fibreased consumption of cools in recent years have demonstrated by the capital use of the latter has decreased about 365 per cent. In the United States the fibreased consumption of capital use of the latter has decreased about 365 per cent. In the United States the fibreased consumption of capital use of the latter has decreased about 365 per cent. In the United States the fibreased consumption of capital use of the latter has decreased about 365 per cent. In the United States the fibreased consumption of capital use of the latter has decreased about 365 per cent. In the United States the fibreased consumption of capital use of the latter has decreased about 365 per cent. In the United States the fibreased consumption of capital use of the latter has decreased about 365 per cent. In the United States the fibreased consumption of capital use of the latter has decreased about 365 per cent. In the United States the fibreased consumption of capital use of the latter has decreased about 365 per cent. In the United States the fibreased consumption of the latter has decreased about 365 per cent. In the United States the fibreased about 365 p

more good out of them when that manure is applied than you can get in any other way. By pounding bones with a hammer on a stone or of the United States has recently been extended anvil, it is easy to make them fine enough to rot are all within the cocoa belt (i. e., within the down in decaying manure. By this way of using parallels of latitude in which cocoa can be sucthe ammonia in fresh bone is not lost, as it is easifully cultivated), and we may look for an when the bones are burned. It is ugly work to when the bones are burnes. It is ugly work to try to dissolve bones with sulphuric acid. No

It is always best to keep a young helfer proueing milk for a whole year after her first calf is dropped. This means, of course, that she is not to be bred until four or five months after calving. When this habit of prolonged milking is once formed, it is easy to keep it up when the out, and this tube restored to its normal condionce formed, it is easy to keep it up when the difer bedomes a cow, and when keeping her so tion, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is milk producing is more important than it seems

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case Fresh-cut bone contains the right kind of material to make an egg, the lime in it furnishing the shell. It is better than grit for fowls, as, free.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafners (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & O., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

at the same time. Fowls that eat much green bone will make menure equal to that which wild These who wish to secure nursery stock that is true to name and that can be relied upon, should birds make from eating fishes, and which when composted becomes the guano of commerce. deal directly with the grower. One of the best known and most trustworthy men in this line is Almost all pigs are more or less stunted when Lewis Rossch, who started as a nurseryman it comes time to wean them from the dam. The only remedy to prevent this is to accustom the twenty years ago in Fredonia, Chautauqua County, N. Y. His great specialty is grape ples early to est a little milk, which may be given vines, but he also produces great quantities of to them when they are three weeks old. Tais is a good thing for the sow also, as the pigs will fruit, shade and evergreen trees, small fruits. not tug at her teats so ravenously, and will gradually begin to wean themselves. If any are runts it is a good plan to let these suckle the dam is free to all who write for it. ne or two weeks after the thrifty pigs have been

This implement is made by the Whitman Agricultural Works of Auburn, Me., and Joseph Breck & Sons of Boston, Mass., are agents for it. The fact that it receives the endorsement of this wid-established agricultural warehouse is sufficient to have that it is all that is claimed for it. We would advise any one who is uterested to write or call upon Messrs. Joseph Breck & Bons, who will gladly furnish full particultry, not only in regard to tale, but other agricultural implements of every description. Teep also make a specialty of farm carts and contractors' supplies. There are certain kinds of vegetables which have a good sale when dried that are far too it tie grown. We allude to such herbs as sage, tayme, fennel, corlaber and the like. More oney is often made from a sage bed than from e same area of land planted in anything eise. There is always a good demand for it to use or stuffing when pork, turkey or chicken are

fields makes the richest kind of manure. The the right and left of the seed and mixes with th

Hood Aug. 27.1898. Bolia color. Sire.
Mini, 50 per cent. Combination.

Dam, R mena of Hood F.rm. test
15 ibs. 11 cz. with second calf, 40,
23 ibs.; 21 dam, Bomens, 15 ibs.
104 cz. by Diploms: 24 dam,
Commotion, 17 ibs. 6 cz., dam of

Jerseys Hood Farm, Lowell, Mass.

Write for price.
Write for prices.
Hood Farm, Lowell, Mass.

L. Mointing.

Owing to the fact that some parts of Canada Owing to the fact that some parts of Canada are not warm enough to always ripen corn, farm ers in those sections make much of the pea cror, which they use to fatten hogs with. The pork made from peas is of firm texture, with a larger made from peas is of firm texture, with a larger proportion of lean meat than that made by feed ing core. In Canada the pea weevil is not known, and it has been the habit of some farmers this side the line in western New York to procure Canada peas for seed. One or two crops free from weevil may thus be grown if peas have not been grown in the neighborhood to any large extent before. As many as thirty bushels of peas per core have been grown or bushels of peas per agre have been grown on cost land. Generally, however, the peas are left for hogs to gather, which they will do very effectually. To make the season longer the hogs are turned in while the peas are soft and greep.

> DANDELIONS FOR THE GAMDEN. The standby for early greens in many country places is the dandelion, which grows spontaneously in the pastures, showing its location by bright yellow flowers. But when the dandelion is old enough to blossom it is not so juley and tender as it is in the earlier stages of its growth. Besides, a further improvement is made by digging up the roots the previous year and planting them in some rich place in the planting them in some rich place in the garden. There is a a slight tonic bitter to the dandelion greens which makes them liked by almost everybody, and those who do not entirely like the flavor eat the greens because they are

coson exported from the tropical regions in which it is grown, based partly on chicial figures and partly on expert estimates, is about 150,000, 000 pounds per annum. Guayaquil, Ecuador

that have accomplated on your farm is a difficult question to answer. We have often seen advice by writers on farm topics to put these boses in some earthern tank, for the acid would corrode any metal, and cover them with snipharic acid. The implication was that this will quickly dissolve them and convert the bones into superbosphate. We had an experience once of this sort, and we never want to try capitaluse of the latter has decreased about 365 three transfer of the sort and the

to the L.B. DARLING FERTILIZER CO.

matter how careful one may be, some display and the first part once eating a hole that will be costly by local applications, as they cannot reach the disab, at once eating a hole that will be costly by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one diseased portion of the careful one that is by constituway to cure dealness, and that is by constitu-tional remedies. Deafaces is caused by an in-fiamed condition of the mucous living of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is infiamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed. Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucon

Deal Directly With the Grower.

hedge plants, climbing vines, roses, etc., his Strawberry Plants stock amounting to millions of trees and plants

No Doubt It's King. SOLID FLOORS FOR STABLES.

The King of the Cornfield Planter and Fertil
Wherever there is a cracain a stable floor where horses or cows are kept, fertility, which is ment of its sort ever put on the market. One really money, is constantly being lost as the feature that it possesses not found in any other liquid excrement runs to waste. There are under machine is that it will plant corn, peas, beans, many old stables several fact depth of soil filled beets and similar seeds with or without fertilizer, with this exerement, which if drawn out on the

stable floor should be solid, either made with soli, this accomplishing its purpose without doing matched plank, or better still, laid in cement, any injury to the seed. The machine will drop which will not absorb the excrement or rot as it any quantity of seed or fertilizer at desired distances, in bills, checks or drills. This implement is made by the Whitman

> It Will Care Pistala Every Time. A. L. MOINTYBE.

farmer could well afford to sell it for has to be paid. There would be more prefit in farming if farmers paid more attention to the small items which they now neglect, because they seem too unimportant to be worthy of notice. WHY USERS WHO KNOW AND USERS WHO THINK BUY "ALPHA" DISC CREAM SEPARATORS.

The interior body dimensions of an "Alpha" De Laval No. 1 separating bowl (the standard Factory size) are 5 1-2 inches depth by 9 1/4 inches diameter. The same dimensions of a "Baby" No. 2 "Alpha" bowl (the standard Dairy size) are 5 inches depth by 3 7.8 inches diameter.

At a speed of 5.600 to 6,000 rev. per minute these bowls have actual separation capacities of 2,500 lbs. and 400 lbs. per hour, respectively. At a wide range of temperature and a wide variation in thickness of cream they effect a uniformly thorough separation, as close on an average as 0.05 of butter-fat left in skim-milk.

By reasons of small size of bowl and relatively low speed they run with ease by hand and with small consumption of fuel by power, which in conjunction with perfect mechanical construction-regardless of cost of manufacture and finish-gives them great durability.

All other cream separators are and must be twice as large in size or require double the speed, or both. All other bowls, to attain same capacity, are from half again to three times as large. But one other type of 'Fact ry" machine can be run at as low speed, while it has a three times larger bowl. All other "Factory" machines requires a speed of 8,000 rev. per minute. The latest piece of mechanical idiocy in "Factory" separators requires a speed of 25,000 rev. per minute. All other "Dairy" separators require a speed of from 7,000 to 12,000 rev.

No other machine of any kind is capable of maintaining an average separation, under practical conditions, closer than from 0.1 to 0.5. High temperature is necessary and running a heavy cream either impossible or else involving still poorer separation and injury to butter product.

All other "Factory" machines require from three to five times the amount of power and consequent fuel consumption. All other "Dairy" machines require from one-half more to three times the amount of power, and are consequently only operatable by hand with great effort in the smaller sizes and by power in the larger sizes, which can be easily run by hand in the equivalent "Alpha" styles.

All other machines are made cheaply in the effort to sell cheaply. The greater size and greater speed involve just so much greater wear and tear, greater cost of maintenance and impairment of

The reason for all of these differences is found in the "Alpha" disc system of divided strata separation used in the De Laval machines, and so protected by patents that its use is possible in no other. Feeble attempts at imitation, as far as patent restrictions will permit, are now to be found in almost every other make of machine. The only machine in which this is notably not the case requires a speed of 25,000 rev. against 6,000 rev. for an "Alpha" bowl of similar capacity, will then skim only to an average of 0.15 as compared with 0.05 for the "Alpha," and requires that a skilled operator stand over it and give it constant attention to keep it from breaking down or going to pieces.

This is the "whole separator story" made as plain as volumes could make it, but if you would have Bome fresh and interesting figures are given on it in greater detail you may find both detail and illustration in the new De Laval catalogues _"Dairy,"

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LEWIS ROESCH, Fredonia, N. Y.

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ness. These wintry days, when your animal is liable to become overheated by fast driving, see that your groom bathes him with Glosserine.

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PACE

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taining special articles treating of the different breeds, and How to Breed, Train and Keep

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RABBITS, and GUINEA PIGS, MEDICINES for DOGS and BIRDS. MANGE CURE WHICH BEATS THE WORLD

Also Seeds of All Kinds.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

PROBATE COURT. To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, and all other persons interested in the estate of GEORGE E. SLOCUM, late of Somerville, in said County, deceased.

E SLOCUM, late of Somerville, in said County, deceased.

WHEREAS, a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said for the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said Court, for robate, by Anna M. Slocum; who prays that letters testamentary may be issued to her, the executrix therein named, without giving a surety on her official bond.

York.

E SLOCUM, late of Somerville, in said County, of deceased.

WHEREAS, a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said Court, the executrix therein named, without giving a surety on her official bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said Courty of Middlesex, on the ninth day of May, A. D. 1899, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUBETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least before said Court, within the estate, even days at least before said Court, and by mailing, postpaid, or delivering a copy of this citation to all known persons interested in the estate, even days at least before said Court. Witness, CHARLES J. McINTIRE, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this seventeenth day of Ap.fl. in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

OUR HOMES.

The Workbox.

CROCHETED EDGING. thread, steel hook.

stitches, 4 chain, pass by 4 stitches, 3 trebles mate duties on the other, it is an impointo next stitch, 2 chain, 3 trebles into nex stitch, 7 chain, 2 trebles separated by 3 without which love cannot long survive chain into next stitch, 7 chain, 3 trebles It is, therefore, the first duty of a wife that into next stitch, 2 chain, 3 trebles into next stitch, 7 chain, turn.

chain, 5 chain, under the next 3 chain work | ing all outward show of the upheaval of the trebles, each separated by 1 chain, 5 chain.

3 treble, 2 chain, 3 trebles under 2 chain, 4 dition of things should succeed the old one chain, pass by 4 stitches, 1 treble into each so quietly that those who go away in of 2 last stitches, 3 chair, turn.

of last row, 4 chain, 3 trebles, 2 chain, 3 cyclones of dust may have raged during the trebles under 2 chain, 2 chain, (*) 1 treble day they must be laid aside at night. Put under 1 chain, 3 chain, repeat from (*) 5 off the cares and annoyances of the day times more, 3 trebles, 2 chain, and 3 trebles with sunset. Do not make the folly or imunder 2 chain, 7 chain. Turn. 4th row-Three trebles, 2 chain and

end stitches, 3 chain, turn.

but one of the last row, 4 chain, 3 trebles, 2 of the work quietly. Do not wreck your chain, 3 trebles under 2 chain, 7 chain, 2 claim to respect by showing yourtrebles separated by 3 chain into centre self incapable of meeting the valgar scallop of treble, 7 chain, 3 trebles, 2 chain annoyances of housedeaning, but reand 3 trebles under 2 chain, 7 chain, turn. spect the rights of those of the house-Repeat from second row once more.

instead of working the 7 chain, work back ever tired you are, for "policy's sake" with 3 chain, 6 double trebles, each sep-master the weariness. It displays poor arated by 3 chain, under the last 7 chain, management to become exhausted and 1 chain, 1 double into previous 7 chain, nervous at such a petty crisis. You are turn; work 2 doubles, 3 chain, 2 doubles deserving of no special sympathy for poor under each 3 chain, 3 doubles under next management, and the legitimate work of a chain. Conti ue to work down the centre properly managed household need exhaust part with the fourth row; when the no woman in health. Want of ability to end of next row is reached, instead of manage the housework wrecks the health working 7 chain work 5, 1 double treble of many women.—New York Tribune. into first of next 3 doubles, (*), 4 chain, double treble between 2 next picots, repeat from (*) three times more, 4 chain, 1 double, 1 treble into next chain, 4 chain, 1 double into previous 7 chain, 5 chain, 1 double into pre-

Heading-1 double treble into the end of To my mind marriage is a mutual con-EVA N. NILES. ning of row.

Pet Animals as Causes of Disease.

culosis, there has been considerable attenup scares of contagion at every possible opportunity, but the fact should be ever kept in mind that the presence of pet animals in a home is always associated with a certain amount of danger.

Papers presented last summer at the French Congress for Tuberculosis in Paris demonstrate, to our minds, what has been hithtuberculosis are essentially the same pathoprocess, due to the same germ, years of marriage to establish this medium.

We recall what Nocard, the greatest living authority on tuberculosis in animals, and the man to whom we owe the best culture methods for the tubercle bacillus to speak of them. And the women are exfound in a series of autopsies on dogs. These animals had previously been considered as very refactory to tuberculosis, so much so that for a time their blood serum was used as a curative remedy for the disease in human beings. The great student of comparative tuberculosis demonstrated in some 200 successive autopsies on unselected dogs that died at the great veterinary school at Alfort, near Paris, that in more has been harassed all day beyond endurance than one-half of the animals there were to meet her husband with perfect cheerfultubercular leisons, and in many of these the ness. She has the proverblal warm slippers leisons were of such a character as to make by the fire, and no suggestion of care and them facile and plenteous disseminators of worry about her. infective tuberculous material.

Parrots are known to be peculiarly sussupposed to be a malignant influenzal pneu-monia were in Paris traced to the bacillus at to do so. No life is without its crosses Cats are known to sometimes have tuberculosis, and that they have in many cases more than suspected.

These would seem to be the facts in the justify a orusade, on sanitary grounds, and minister to them with love, and go not seem unreasonable that we should demand of their owners great care in the matter of detecting the first signs of disease in them, and then so guarding them as to the human. Especially does this warning every detail. The present paper has for its seem necessary with regard to children .-Medical News.

Housecleaning.

son of spring housecleaning comes have children as "growing pains." been retailed repeatedly. Yet until this is Such pains precede, as well as follow, on the subject. It requires years of prac-tice to be a systematic housekeeper. The They may follow loss of sleep, worry, or es to her, is indeed a remarkable woman pains of this character. if she does not meet pitfalls at every step in Interference with the functional activity like the iraselble captain in the "Heart of "rheumatic" by pains in the joints. Midlothian," has broken his shins over a Digestive disturbances often play an ima cold joint at dinner, the most amiable of strong influence in the same direction. men will feel some revulsion, and the excuse It is evident, indeed, that depressing or matters.

No woman has a right to invade the peace of her family with the plea of housecleaning. As long as her husband takes care of her, and protects her from the struggle with the ontside world, she should always see that he has a peaceful, happy home, free Materials-Barbour's Irish flax linen from all vexations and petty annoyances. The ontside duties of the home are naturally his and the inside duties hers. 1st row-One treble into each of 2 first If either imposes any of their legitisition that is likely to be fatal to respect housecleaning be conducted without invading the regular, systematic life of the home. 2d row-3 trebles, 2 chain, 3 trebles under The best housekeepers are skilful in avoidthe morning and come home at night 3rd row-1 treble into top of first 2 trebles, are unaffected by the change. Whatevar pertinence of servants a subject of conversation at night. It is part of your duty as trebles under 2 chain, 3 chain, 1 double housekeeper to bear wisely, and it is not a under 3 chain, 1 double, 1 half treble, 3 fair thing to burden any one else with such trebles, 1 half treble and 1 double under matters. Do your own duty wisely, thoreach 3 chain, 1 double under next chain, 3 oughly and well. Do not let your husband or chain, 3 trebles, 2 chain, 3 trebles under 2 children for one moment know you are not chain, 4 chain, 1 treble into each of the 2 master of any household situation. If you feel weak in any point that you ought to 5th row-One treble into the last treble know conceal the fact, and master the details hold whose duties are outside the house When the end of the third row is reached, by keeping it all to yourself. How-

Duty of Husband and Wife.

The duties of husbands and wives is subject that must always be of interest. jous 7 chain, turn, under 5 chain. Work The people who are about to marry, those 3 doubles, 3 chain, 2 doubles, 3 chains, 2 who have been married but a short time, doubles, 3 chain, 2 doubles, 2 doubles, 3 and those who have passed many years in chain, 2 doubles under next 4 chain, (*) 5 wedlock, all have their opinions. The doubles under next chain, 4 chain, work back girls who are not yet married expect no end 1 double into first of 5 doubles, 3 doubles, of devotion and attention, and they get it,-3 chain, 2 doubles, 3 chain, 2 doubles, 3 chain, for a while. Some men and some women and 3 double under 4 chain, 1 chain; repeat demand more than their share through life, from (*) 4 times more, 1 double, 3 chain, 3 and always get it. Advice is seldom taken, doubles under next chain. Repeat from the but one woman's views on the subject may interest her sisters, and here they are.

treble at the edge of work, 3 chain, 1 treble tract, but how often is it carried out as into the top of double treble, pass over the such? I have seen an ill-tempered man length of treble, and repeat from the begin- whose wife and children stood in such awa of him that they spoke in whispers in his presence, if they spoke at all. The children were banished from the table when he ate, and his wife sat meckly and deprecatingly before him, dreading his displeas As the result of the announcement that ure at every word. There was no seran Englishman has found that more than want as much of a servant as she. ten per cent. of the canaries and other song Silence was the only admission he ever birds that die in captivity succumb to tuber- made that anything was right. He was culosis, there has been considerable atten-tion given in the daily newspapers to the his associates. His wife, though eight possibility of human infection from that years his junior, was old and thin, and his source. We are not of those who like to set friends did not even know her. If this woman had asserted herself at first she would have held her place, and her husband would have had more respect for her. They would also have had pleasure in each

other's society. As a rule, women are too yielding. I do pot mean by that that I would have them too assertive. A medium is the right thing,

modified by cultural environment, but convertible, under favorable circumstances, one

Once established, the man and woman woodwork was suffering from dry rot, and both recognize these rights, and no further fifth, test the side walls for dampness where them. By many it is considered quite correct for a man never to take the cares of business home with him, or rather, never pected never to relate the cares and troubles of the day. Would it not be better if, when husband and wife are alone, there should be an exchange of confidence? A sorrow shared is half mended. It need not necessarily be an outpouring of complaint, but a general discussion of affairs which should have interest for both.

It is very sweet and nice for a wife who fresh air.

The husband may have had a bad day. too. He does not tell what troubles him, run in straight vertical lines. ceptible to a disease so peculiar to them- but he is so ill-tempered that his wife has to selves that it is called, from the Greek word bear the burden of two. That is very cases in human beings of what was at first had not submitted to it at first, at germs. present thought to be causative of the and it is the duty of each to smooth the path parrot disease. A certain proportion of par- of the other. Where such customs are rots are known to die from tuberculosis. practised, there is the greatest happiness. Women, you should not be slaves to your husbands. They may try to make you such, been carriers of diphtheria and other ordi- and as such they will accept you, but if you nary infections directly and indirectly is make yourselves companions instead, they will respect and love you.

Neither should you dominear over your matter. They are, perhaps, not enough to husbands. Look up to them as protectors. against the keeping of pet animals. It does through life beside them and not at their feet.-Philadelphia Times.

Obscure Rheumatic Pains. Rheumatism is a name applied to several to prevent their being a source of contagion | conditions, which vary widely in almost object the consideration of a single phase of the disease: soreness and lameness, and certain Juli, intermittent pains in the joints, anattended by fever. They are popularly The woes of the household when the sea-known as "rheumatic twinges," and in

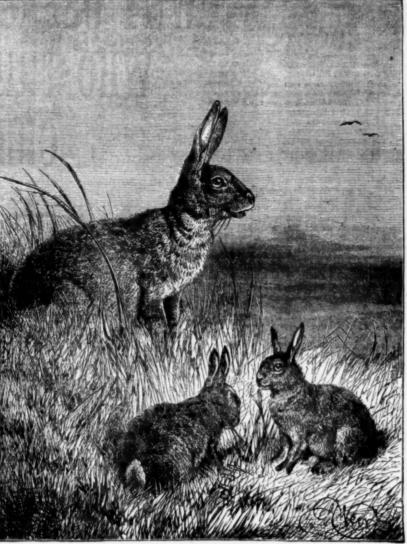
ne on a thoroughly systematic plan, many attacks of true rheumatism, and are also of those woes must remain. Women can common in those who have no manifest no more learn to attain system, however, rheumatic tendency. They are often tranin affairs of the house by precept, than stent, recurring only after indiscretions in they can expect to learn to play upon diet, such as overindulgence in rich food. the plane by merely listening to lectures Sometimes they occur only at seasons when green girl who has the responsibility of a prolonged strain. Confinement in poorly house thrust upon her, with the holy re- ventilated apartments has also been obsponsibility of a home and all that this im- served to exert an influence in bringing on

her career. Her ignorance of her duties of the skin, caused by the presence of moistexcites a natural contempt in the ure in the air, such as always precedes a most lenient of husbands. A man who,

pall of soapsuds left on the stairs, is very portant part in causing such pains, while of sugar and half a cupful of butter. Add the likely to use strong language, however gal- defective elimination of the waste products yolks of three eggs beaten light, three cupiuls of lant he may be on ordinary occasions. If of the body on the part of the skin, kidneys, he finds a slatternly woman presiding over lungs and other excretory organs has a

t dinner, the most amiable of some findence in the same direction.

Some revulsion, and the excuse aning "will not materially help aning" will not materially help aning "will not materially ter foster the enemy in the case of persons moderate oven.



THE MARE AND HER TWO LITTLE ONES,

afflicted with a rheumatic temperament.

Obscure pains in the joints are not to be regarded as without significance, nor their sized cysters, add them to the broken eggs, use occurrence dismissed as unworthy of solicitude. It is well known that other changes in the organs, possibly painless, but frequently vital, progress step by step with he symptom manifested in the joints.

langers, which errors in hygiene invite. lies in seeking for and correcting the errors. Proper care of the skin is one of the most important measures for combating rheurors of diet are to be corrected, and general be habitually observed.

Obscure pain in the joints is to be regarded as one of nature's hints in favor of a Italia a peculiar ferment which digests and demore healthful manner of living. Such hints are not to be disregarded without peril.-Youth's Companion,

Household Sanitation.

Charles F. Wingate lectured recently on 'Household Santtation." He said there were three requisites for health-pure soil, pure air and pure water. The first examination of any dwelling

house should be as to the cellar. Dampness there was the great danger. There were five ways in which to test apparently dry cellars: First, see if the metal work, especially the tin hot-air fines, were minute fungoid growths; fourth, see if the whites, turn into a buttered disb, and bake half woodwork was suffering from dry rot, and an hour in a moderate oven. thought or care is necessary regarding they join the cellar floors. If dampness

gas was generated in houses by the grease paper and serve hot. from the kitchen sinks in the pipes above the traps than ever came into the houses from the sewers themselves. This could be cured by energy and elbow work, potash

pipes visible; second, use only extra strong, and the best materials; and, third, concentrate the plumbing in one portion of the house, so that all connecting pipes should

To create sickness three conditions were necessary: First, the presence of germs; second, a congenial soil or resting place for them, which was damp and where they could propagate, and third, a susceptible condition of the patient. A healthy person belonging to the "don't worry" club, cheerful and with plenty of sunlight, could also be given to the patient to masticate when he langer of their doing him harm.

Malaria Prevented by Lime.

the Chemical Division, United States De- noisseurs that this sugar gives just the right partment of Agriculture, have led him to the conclusion that the liberal application of lime to all centres of infection would prove of immense benefit, by promoting the vigorous development of nutrifying organisms, thus securing a rapid destruct organic matter and the conversion of the nitrogenous part thereof into nitric seld or nitrates; and thus it is that lime may indi- seft dry cloth. If they cannot be removed, rub rectly prove valuable in disinfecting and destroying the germs of malaria in general before and yellow fever in particular. Briefly, it may be said, lime promotes vigorously the April Ladies' Home Journal how she keeps her decay of organic matter, chiefly by furnish- complexion clear and fresh and avoids the ing a neutral or alkaline environment in which the nitrifying germs, which are most active in the destruction of organic matter, exercise their most important functions. exercise their most important functions.

The nitrifying germs are, in many respects, fat. This I run through a little hair sieve which the most effectual of all that are active in I carry with me. Once tried out I take the fat the decay of organic materials, and, if which is now the purest multon tailow, and stir malaria be a germ exhibiting ts highest into it as much glycerine as there is fat. Into vitality in such an environment and warmth, it is evident that its vitality may be greatly diminished or entirely destroyed by the action of lime.

Domestic Hints.

PLAIN CAKE. ether in an earthen bowl two cupfuls OVSTER OMBLET.

Remove the heart from six or eight mediu in plain omelets. PINBAPPLE SPONGE.

Soak one quarter of a box of gelatine in one-

quarter of a cupful of cold water. Drain the The remedy for the discomforts, and even syrup from one can of pineapple; if not suf-Sciently sweet add more sugar; measure and add water if necessary to make one and onehalf cupfuls. Heat to the boiling point, take stir until dissolved. Strain and set aside change that is not only dainty and comparamatic palus. Bathing should be practised until it begins to thicker, then add one-during the winter months almost as fre baif a cupful of thick cream whipped quently as in summer, although the water to a solid frota and the waites of three eggs should be of a comfortable warmth. In beaten stiff and dry. Siir catefully together, dresses, certain cases hot baths are beneficial. Er. and when quite thick add one cupful of pineapple out into tiny bits. Turn into weited moulds rors of diet are to be corrected, and general and stand in a cold piace until firm. If you demeaures for the promotion of health should sire to use a fresh pineapple it must be pared, eyed, out into bits and stewed with the water and sugar for fifteen minutes, as the pineapple constroys the thickening principle of the gelatine.

> Cream thoroughly together one quarter of a pound of butter and one quarter of a pound of sugar. Add one heaten egg and work until theroughly incorporated. Add the grated rind of one lemon, set over bot water and stir and cook until the mixture is very thick, adding

LEMON HONEY.

rusted; second, see if the plaster chipped minutes, add the yolks of three well-beaten off and fell down, either in pieces or flakes, eggs and one cupful of grated cheese. Bet one and if the laths were buckled; third, look for side to cool. When cold add the whipped

they join the cellar floors. If dampness were the plant is the plant i

Hints to Housekeepers.

The distinguishing feature of White Mountain and hot water, ventilation, sunshine and cake is that it has a soit frosting, or cream, justead of jelly, between the layers. This In regard to plumbing, he said there were cream is sometimes flavored and enriched with three essential points: First, have all the chopped nuts, or truits. This cake is baked in chopped nuts, or fruits. This cake is baked in pans which are much deeper than jelly cake thus, and in most stores they are known as White Mountain cake pans.

"It has always seemed to me." Mountain cake pans.

To clean a piano, use lukewarm water, white castile soap and a piece of cheese cloth. Wash person if you doubt immortality; and he will a small surface, work rapidly, and dry, first with tell you, with equal emphasis, that you are a He deprecated the use of draperies and a piece of old soft canton finnel; then rub with very wicked person if you undertake to prove it. portieres, as well as of too many carpets, as another until there is a good polish. Go over affording breeding and resting places for the woodwork in this way. These directions are Again, in comparing the usual beliefs of religion for parrot, psittacosis. A number of fatal pretty, but it is not fair, and if she affording breeding and resting places for the woodwork in this way. These directions are given by a plano dealer.

> Dr. Laser of the hygienic institute of Konigs. berg draws attention to the power which lemon juice has in destroying the diphtheria bacilius. He testifies that he tried it as a gargle in fifteen cases of acute diphtheria and eighty other cases of throat disease, and that only one of these proved fa'al. The lemon juice must be diluted when used as a gargie, but slices of lemon may is able to do so. But the pulp should be rejected.

five o'clock tes tray a special kind of sugar. This is made from the beet and comes in thin oblongs better suited to tiny tea cups than are The opportunities afforded Chief Wiley of the usual cubes. It is claimed, too, flavor. Cover pantry shelves and washstands in com

Particular tea drinkers have always on their

mon use with olicioth. It is mexpensive, comes in bright colors and pretty patterns, and if occasionally wiped with a wet cloth, keeps clean and fresh. When the mica in stoves becomes discolored

take out the pieces if possible, and put them in a vinegar bath for a few hours; then polish with a with a cloth dipped in hot vinegar and polish as

Patti, the famous diva, tells a writer in the this I put a few drops of perfume. I keep stirring it gently until it begins to harden. When it is done I put it in stone jars. Every night I massage with this cream. It keeps away

Lamp shades, according to the best authorities, are once more to be trimmed. The plain Empire shade is still popular, but there is a very of causes to such an extent that many of the sodecided tendency towards lace, beaded and called miracles of Jesus are paralleles, either open-work effects. The ruffies of tulle or pinked actually or theoretically. When Tesla announces flour, which has been sifted twice, with two pily not again in evidence, the favorite design of the air from one place to another, simply flour, which has been sifted twice, with two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar, one cupful of sweet milk, in which one teaspoonful of seda intervals. The very fluffy lamp shades of a few pears ago were too easily ignited to make their down at the designated point by electrical power) to the moment being close plaitings flaring at elevating the energy (by electrical power) to the moment being close plaitings flaring at elevating the energy (by electrical power) to the electrical current that will carry it and draw it pears ago were too easily ignited to make their

The Fashions.

... In buying material for the summer slik shirt walst remember that a well-made foulard is one of the most serviceable members of the silk

... White gloves are going out of fashion, and in their place we have the delicate tinted shades of tan, cream, pink and tea color in suede. Dark

tan anede gloves are worn for shopping

is almost as bewildering as the exhibit of varied drass fabrics. The dome shape of medium size is still the favorite. In white satin are models embroidered with swall Watteau garlands in natural colorings, and others of white lisse and Chantilly lace dotted with pearls and gold beads. Very elegant parasols in black satin are lined with crepe de in black satin are lined with crepe de embroidered in black, or black and white. Black moire parasols are covered with black lace ruffler, white watered-silk ones are nearly Fine Dresden and mother-of-pearl handles are eferred to those of either gold or silver-the metal handles often solling the delicately tinted

. Evening gowns in thin materials are ed with wreaths and vines of lowers made of quilled net or chiffon and mixed ... Turbans made of glossy laceltke straw and trimmed with violets and roses are one variety of headgear, while still another is a low-crowned broad-brimmed hat trimmed with spring flowers

.*. Black and white silk-warp veilings and "Blessed are they who have not seen and yet bareges have thigh-necked waists, fastened at the back with slightly full fronts laid in diagonal tneks. Bands of black lace insertion are laid same manner—and in far greater measure—as tucks. Bands of black lace insertion are laid between clusters of the tucks, forming a striped effect on the bodice, and pretty albow sleeves which are fastened with plaited black and white lace fri'ls, laid one above the other, the upper black lace one being slightly shorter than the white lace frill nearest the arm.

.. A novel idea for the bridemaid's costume is long tuile well fastened at one side of the bair th a rosette of tulle and an aigrette or a bunch of flowers, presumably violets, as violet seems to e a fashionable color for weddings. . Decorated quills are a striking feature in millinery. They have blossomed out in polks is more than paralleled by the question as to dots, golf sticks, tennis rackets and all sorts of whether we can be in any real communication

. Perforated piques are one of the novelties. .". Military effects decorate the yachting and

yeling gowns this season.
... A favored color combination next season will be pale apple green and soft primrose yellow, also; very ibeautiful tints in pink with deep cream and apricot shades. These delicate melanges already appear among new fancy striped and dotted; taffeta silks, grenadines bareges, French zephyrs and batistes. Pure illy white and deep ecru are again used together. The mixture appears among some of the most recent Paris models for summer, and on the most approved French millinery for certain uses. . . Most of the gowns for evening wear for the

coming season are cut out square or rounding in the neck, and the sleeves are made elbow length. Chiffon can be shirred, tucked, or draped to cover the neck if desirable. For those who are cover the neck if desirable. For those who are oming season are out out square or rounding in tired of slik muslip, chenille-dotted net forms a tively new, but one that is becoming, . . Alpaca in the shades of dark

and gray is a popular material for traveling .*. For summer outdoor garments a great deal of black lace will be used in the shape of capes

For older women the long style of garment still claims first pisce and meets with general . Charming little jackets of shepherd's plaif.

with short barques and long, narrow rovers, intended to open over white or colored fronts or waistcoats, are jaunty for school girls.

BY LILIAN WHITING.

of one ismon, set over bot water and stir and cook until the mixture is very thick, adding gradually the strained jules of the leamon. Keep in a cold place until wauted, put a little in each shell and heap whipped cream over it.

CHERSE SOUFFLE.

Put two tablespoonfuls of butter in a saucepan and add one heaping tablespoonful of flour When bubbly add haif a cup of milk, balf a teaspoonful of rait and a few grains of cayeone, or haif a salt-poonful of papriks. Cook two minutes, add the yolks of three well-beaten eggs and one cupful of grated cheese. Bet one side to cool. When cold add the whipped whites, turn into a buttered disb, and bake haif an hour in a moderate oven.

MUITON CHOPS.

Wipe with a wet cloth; remove the skin and

The Raster of 1899 has been the most significant in the thought proclaimed by the clergy of any Baster season the world has heretafore known. In the extracts from the sermon by Rev. Dr. Savage given above,—a sermon entitled 'The Significance of Spiritualism." preached on Baster morning in the Church of the Messiah, New York,-the simple truth is told,-that the claims said Dr. Savege, "a little curious that the average minister will tell you you are a very wicked and of the church. Dr. Savage says:

"A Spiritualist would very likely tell you that are thoroughly practical, up to date, reliable and thought stimulating. the advantage was on his side, because the evidence, whitever it may be, which is offered to us for the fact eighteen or nineteen hundred years ago, is old,—the witnesses cannot be cross questioned; it must be taken on raith. While the side of th ffer them to you only on the basis of the scien tific claim that evidence can be shown. All religious claim to have had at their beginning visions and voices, appearances, teachings, coming out of the unseen. Only it is immensely to the advantage of Spiritualiam, let me repeat again, that the happenings are supposed to take place today, the witnesses are alive, can be cross In considering this very interesting and able

discourse, one must yet deprecate its implied ntagonism between the Christian religion as usually taught by the church and Spiritualism. The great truths of religious life are unassailindeed, of all civilization, all progress. But the truth is just here, Spiritualism does not

come to destroy but to fulfil. It does not come to undermine and to negative the teachings of Jesus and of His faithful followers and ministers. of whatever time, race or creed, through thes nineteen hundred years; but it comes to iniform these teachings with a new vitality, to illumi. nate them with a fuller explanation: to relate them more deeply to every individual life. Spiritualwrinkles. "I get one pound of mutton—fat ism comes as the new and larger revelation of mutton," she says. "It is hard, like suct. Upon the divine methods which the race is now preism comes as the new and larger revelation of tor in Horticulture in the Cornell University. a little alcohol stove in my room I try it out.

Slowly the grease simmers in my little white but yo cannot bear them now," said Jesus when he was on earth. The race was not sufficiently developed to hear them. It is so developed now and thus there is upon us the new dispensation. SPIRITUALISM DOES NOT COME TO DESTROY BUT TO FULFIL. Let us distinctly hold that truth as our point of departure. Jesus came to this world, and his works, his death, and his appearances after his physical death were all wested with a succession of spiritual incidents He performed acts that involved supermundane forces, and that were under supermundane aws. Science is now advancing into the region nany things performed by Jesus? Marconi's riceless telegraphy, which only last summer was

Perfect Digestion

an almost inesedible experiment illustrated by

tour-miles circuit on the Isle of Wight, is now being practically introduced for the world's ser

vice. Pollah, the famous electrical engineer of

an hour by a new system of telegraphy; but on

the eighteenth of this present month, in General Greely's office in Washington, 120,000 words

system is named the synchronograph. The experiments made on this date were over a

circuit of fourteen miles; but the operators say that for any number of times that distance the

results would have been equally successful.

practical, familiar working force of a succeeding age. The phenomena of Spiritualism is merely included in its philosophy. Its philosophy in-

cludes, and more fully explains and illustrates,

the teachings of Jesus. "Because I live, ye shall live also." Here is the principle I aid before

us. He goes into the Unseen, but He mani feits himself, and is seen of those who

have the organization to discern this higher vibration, which marks the differ-ence between the psychic and the thysical

body. But it is not necessary—however interesting and satisfactory it may be—to be able to see

or to hear that which is beyond the ordinary

compass of sight and hearing in order to enter into the direct benefit of this larger interpreta-

tion and more practical recognition of the un

seen universe and our unseen companions.

they regarded our manifestations

intrusion of lower and of malignant forces, he

impossible would become such noble work as that founded in Boston by Dr. Howe and so

greatly carried on by Mr. Anagnos! The ques-

tion as to whether we can be in thought-te-

with our friends in this world? Now the physi-

cal body isolates, and separates, and limits: the

withdrawal from it eliminates this barrier, and

then only may we know even as we are known.

Science, as well as ethics, is leading humanit

onwards into the realms of the Unreen, and is transforming this present life into higher condi-

.. The most fruitful and elevating influence

have ever seemed to meet with has been my im-pression of obligation to God.—Daniel Webster.

lionson a higher plane.—Boston Budget

eeded in transmitting 60,000 words

Greely's office in Washington, 120,000 words an hour were transmitted. The inventors of this the action of the liver and free the patient part of the second section of the liver and free the patient chese disorders. One of two of two

READ THIS.

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HEAD THIS.

HOT FPEINGS, AEK., March 7, '95.

Dear Sirs—I have been sick nearly two years, and have been doctoring with some of the most expert doctors of the United States. I have been Springs, Ark., but is seemed everything isled to do me good. After I saw your advertisement I thought I would try your Pills, and have nearly used two boxes; bean taking two at bedtime, and one after breakfast, and they have done me more good than anything eise I used. My skin and eyes were all yellow. I had sleepy, drowny feelings; felt like a grunken mail. Pain right above the navel, like as it is was bile on log of the stomach. My bowels were very contive. My month and tongue sore most of the time. Appetite fair, but food would not digest, but settle beavy on my stomach, and some tew mouthfullef food came up again. I could only eat light food that digests eatly. Please sent Book of Advice."

BEEN ZAUGG.

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In h In Land I

stion

POETRY.

(Original.)

In vain to distant offices may I wander,
Since your sweet im use will be with me there;
My heart in absence will become but fonder, I

For you are throned within my memory's vision,

The rose you wore one summer day has faded,

The rose you would be readed, Ye inpi my recollection of its bloom; which would be readed, you dreams of walks on pathways, leafy shaded,

Nor would I banish from my mind this gladness,

gives;
For lacking it, this life would hold but sadness,

THE FEAR OF SOLITUDE.

I wore at the new-born day, serene and suave.

wake at dawn, and risen from my bed

were and gold and pearl were overhead Like some sea shell new garnered from the

As mourners' singing by a distant grave.

Watward with scarce discoverable speed, Oreeping athwart a distant island shore,

with creviced mountain, whose low summits

bat traced an outline faintly filigreed

A sloudy charlot yoked with fisecy steed.

Whereon the idle fishing first was drawn, No ripple burt the waters' quiet sleep. That lay as peaceful as a garden lawn,

ne lighthouse at the harbor mouth did peep

Save when the hungry seaguil cried a while

All was 90 hushed and lonely that I found

Some men there be who glory in such case,

A mountain top immutable-a throne.

-Am I alraid of God, who am so base

I am not such, and I am face to face

miles to greet us

lurking ever there.

the roses shall be fading,

ECHO.

There is a road set deep in a lost canyon,

A road that winds up at its distant end... A hill, that is all but too steep for climbing.

Against a cliff, that stabs the sky, a Presence Sits, guarded by gaunt pine trees, white and

Stripped of their leaves, lest by their signing;

Hath set her carven hand behind her ear.

aught with her in this mighty crystal prism, ne fain would hear what she bends down to

was, until ve spake; now I am Echo. Giving you back your words, in sweeter guise.

hear and mete and measure answer justly to the world that I am brooding o'er.

HER COMING OUT.

All to match the blithe Spring weather.

Comes our bonny maid to town; And the swains who follow after,

At the fair one walks before. Leave their greetings at her door.

'Tis the same old simple story fold in every century's ear;

Stronger far shan fame or giory Is the spell she weaveth here

K by looking dear and pretty,

When our maiden comes to town.

In her dainty Easter gown, She can win the whole wide city

Coming out when passy willows

When the violets star the pillows

Of the green moss on the hill,

ming when the winds together Sing for mirth and tell of Spring.
Welcome, maid and birds and weather,

A little rule, a little sway,

oble soul is like a ship at sea,

A sunbeam in a winter's day,

Where ignorance is bliss

Men wouldn't eat potr et-

How crazed he looks, how tempest-tossed! A sign, 'tis said, he's loved and lost. And yet I'll bet, sixteen to one,

-Ohicas Daily News.

In cheap restaurant

It's all because he's loved and won.

With blissful treble ringing clear, Bussesmed a part of joyous spring; A giwn of grass-green silk she wore, Buikled with golden clasps before;

A light green tuit of plumes she bore. Closed with a golden ring.

And bring the crusher shame;

He calls himself an artist,

Troth crushed to earth will rise again

Aud for name and fame he begs;
But his wife, you'll please to notice,
Always dyes the Easter eggs.
—Chicago Record.

-Dittoit Free Press.

But still the crushing business keeps A-going just the same.

—Obleage News.

I Ju can talk about your missions,

int the greatest missionary
Is the rapid-firing gun.

And the good that they have done,

His affections on her he had set;

O'er her cute lit le way

But he couldn't avoid some regret

Of pronouncing Loudet
As if it might rhyme with " you bet."

Tis folly to be wise, And if 'twas not for this

sall the proud and mighty have

Between the gradie and the grave.

—Djer.

tsleeps at anchor when the ocean's calm; let when she rages, and the wind blows high, Be cuts his way with skill and majesty.

Flower and dimple, glance and wing.

—Harper's Bazar.

Nod beside the dancing rill,

-Flavian Bosser, in Atlantic Monthly.

him that cails, I am Eternal Music;

To him that calls not, Silence evermore.

In her dainty hat and feather. In her pretty modish gown,

La you are Stienzel" said I. climbing to her. Nay," answered she, uplifting solemn eyes,

Hong with pale grass that doss not breathe nor

-Anna Olcott Commelin.

see the soul within.

An ameless fear in all this silent liste,
And though the very sea might rise and bound

and overwhelm me. Lot his treacherous smile.

With this fierce question now immediate grown,

I date not venture in such place, alone?

—Henry Bell, in the Spectator.

FACES.

At foot, a little bay lay cradled deep

A fishing eye of red upon the dawn. No voice I heard, nor any certain sound,

Far out at sea a beating vessel bore

wave.

That your dear presence there has always

or lacking it, this life would note but saddless, Tis all that I have known, on earth, of heaven! ARTHUR E. LOCKE.

Where flowers did the heavy air perfume!

Badway's Pills.
ties they stimuhe bile and its
sis. Tuese pills
luickly regulate
e patient from
Radway's Pills
llious pains and
e system regu-

, March 7, '95, anily two years, me of the most tes. I have been ter at the Hot ything failed to advertisement I had have nearly at bedtime, and have done me more. My skin and py, drowsy feelal. Pain right were very core most of the could not digest, and some few in. I could only ily. Please send espectfully.

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MAN

The Little 'Un.

since your sweet image will be with me there; since your sweet image will become but fonder, and I shall see but your dear face fore'er.

And I shall see but your dear face fore'er.

And I shall see but your dear face fore'er.

And I shall see but your dear face fore'er.

And I shall see but your dear face fore'er.

There to, remain as long as life may last;

There to, remain as long as life may last;

There to, remain as long as life may last;

There iles your picture, partec; in precision,;

There were law stationary, long the warmth of the dusk toward The North Star.

"Hant!" It was a loafing seribe that called to him. "Heard the news? The little 'un's mother's dead."

Mr. Fant stood a minute, startled.

"Who said so?"

"Some old gal who came over for some beer a

exert himself to answer it.

They were law stationers' clerks, becaimed in a long vacation. Law offices were closed, law. yers were away on their holidays, and the lean scribes of the protession had rarely more than three days work to do in a week. They were lounging there today, these six as they had lounged there yesterday, and would probably lounge again tomorrow.

"Bound aga, the says the little 'un's been distincted in the says the little while ago. The says the little 'un's been distincted in the says the little while ago. The says the little 'un's been distincted in the says the little 'un's been distincted in the says the little 'un's been distincted in the says the little while ago. Th

lounged there yesterday, and would probably lounge again tomorrow.

The man who dezed apart against the doorpost was the oldest and shabblest of the group. He was a tall, withered man, with a large head, heavy little sacks under his sleepy eyes, and a slightly hulbons now. His moustache and beard allebily hulbons now. His moustache and beard a ringhed archway out of Furnival street—and, was scanty and outrimmed, and his general ex-pression was morose and uninviting. The large head appeared larger than it was by reason of his mangy tall hat being a size too small for it. He were a tightly bettened frock coat that was leaded to a granulationed frock coat that was faded to a green sh brown, and gray trousers, very baggy at the knees, and very frayed about his boot tops; the boots were disgracefully down at the heel, and there were black streams in the bend of his left sleeve, where he wiped his pending the bend of his left sleeve, where he wiped his pending the bend of his left sleeve, where he wiped his pending the bend of his left sleeve, where he wiped his pending the bend of his left sleeve.

"Yes. When I heard you'd got the D. T.'s agen, Mr. Fant," drawled the nearest idler to him, resuming a somnolent murmur he had commenced and discontinued a few minutes before, "I said to young Freddy here—"
"It wasn't D. T.'s this time," Mr. Fant gloom-

Mr. Fant remained passive and impervious. The other two were drifting back into a con-tented stupor, when all of a sudden somebody whistled. Instantly six pairs of eyes opened, and flashed all in the same direction. A dusty, pallid man stood beckoning from the doorway of a law stationer's shop across the road. "Job for somebody?" growled one of the six.

"Go on, Freddy. It's your turn."
Freddy's long legs were galvanized into spasmodic activity, and he went. modic activity, and he went.

Of the other five, two retired into The North Star for consolation, three sank back into their star for consolation, three sank back into their star for consolation, three sank back into their star for about an bour while I go and let her here for about it. In the eye that lights to meet us and the face that former listless attitudes and relit their pipes. They were lulled by the snore of traffic in

Are the shallow of the future and the impress | Chancery Lane, out beyond the end of the street. And the shadow of the future and the impress of the past:

Of the past:

Now and then an intrusive cart would rattle noisily past them, otherwise tae quiet of the reary as 160 morning

The sate in its dawning flushed as place was undisturbed, except for the monoto
The sate, mister. She'll be all right here out, "seld Helen, auxiously.

And having quieted the little 'un, and company to the helpst in making place was undisturbed, except for the monoto
The sate, mister. She'll be all right here out, "seld Helen, auxiously.

And having quieted the little 'un, and company to the helpst in making place was undisturbed, except for the monoto
place was undisturbed, except for the monoto
The green fields below him, the blue sky above, and besides we forgot the helpst in making place was undisturbed, except for the monotomay as (b) morning

Shows the outline of its beauty as it fades away nous grumble and thump of printing machines

in some adjacent works. And the little children's faces—'mid their dimples are the traces

And the little children's faces—'mid their dimples organ into the street, and, affably grimacing.

He lived in two attics over an inferior of the street of the drew up exactly opposite The North Star. A weary female who accompanied him attached herself mechanically to the handle and proceeded hood's brow of care;

And the prophecy of gladness and the shadow of the saddless;

the saddless; the sadness;
To the thoughtful eye that gazeth, are they choir perseverance of an automatic effigi

dashed on to a rollicking melody.

The loungers were startled into wakefulness. But the faces that are nearest and the faces that are dearest

Are the true, the tender faces that our trust and and the organist, and all of them looked and loying win;
Then, when comes to them the shading, when the music had variety,—a frivolous, litting air drummed in time on the pavement outside The North Star; printers' boys, temporarily emanding the distances a stake was driven into the ground at each of the four corners of what was to be the curb and sang snatches of the chorus; and, in a flash, as if one joyous note of the music had materialized into visibility, a tiny, golden-haired diminish have reliable to the course of the four corners of what was to be the noise. From stake to stake at top and bottom that little 'un that dances, you know."

Mrs. Pant murmured "Poor thing!" but seemed other stakes were placed to a the top, shorter stakes were placed to a the top, shorter stakes were placed to a the top. the troses shall be facing.

Like the vase, with light illumined, shall we see the appl within.

See the appl within. dimpled baby girl was out there in the road fut-tering her threadbare skirts in a quaint little dance, her small feet flying so airly they scarcely seemed to touch the ground at all. "Here'z the little 'qu," chuckled one of the

They break the stillness of the sacred air.
The Presence, 'neath the sun's down-pouring

Nevertheless, it was alleged against him by indefinite persons that he had been observed to own arms.—Good Words. indefinite persons that he had been been for its lurk in Butier's Court and waylay the parish dostor as he camp out of a certain house there. Further, it was represented that, taking advantage of the door of that house being always and the court of the open for the convenience of tenants, he had been det:c:ed dodging in and upstairs in a furtive and guilty fashion, with a bag of grapes in his hand, and his pockets buiging with oranges. Worse than this, it was said that in order to justify his visits he deliberately passed himself off on the little un's mother as the School Board man, and was not discovered in this outrageous hypoerisy atil the little 'un got well enough to denounce

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

Six shabby idiers were sunning themselves outside the North Star in Oursitor street. One loiled apart against the doorpost, five leaned in a row with their backs set squarely against the front of the public horse.

Now, there were two ways into Butler's Gourt
—one opposite the North Star, and one through
a pinched archway out of Furnival street—and,
with a casual glance behind him, Mr. Fant
vanished suddenly into that archway.
On the top floor but one of a house in the
court, a door opened to the sound of his passing
tread and a woman looked out.

"Oh, it's you, sir," she cried, recognizing him; then to some one within, "Here, Gerty, here's yer uncle."

In a moment the little 'un bounded out to him and he stooped and rose with her in his arms her small clasp tightening round his neck, her face nesting against his, and the little figure

"Helen, how would yould ket morning group "The node will be convolved with sobbing.

"There, there, don't cry. It's all right," he stammered, half shyly. "Rather sudden, wasn't lit?" he said to the woman, with a lift of his are toward the foor above.

"Helen, how would yould ket morning group weeks," said Mrs. Duncan.
"Dismantied?" said Mrs. Duncan.
"Yos, the flowers will cease to bloom and the leaves will drop from the vines. But we will take leaves will drop from the vines. But we will take a capable and paper from down from the framework, lay it away, and next

"It wasn't D. T.'s this time," Mr. Fant gloometily interposed, "it was only pleorisy."

"Well, we heard it was. 'Freddy,' I said, 'we shan't see 'im any more. The third go's always fata.' I don't 'old with goin' to excess, I don't; let it be a warnin' to you,' I said, 'never to 'ave more'a two.'"

"We did talk," grinned Freddy, lazily corroborating him, "of subscribin' for a little wreath we felt so sure of it."

"It wasn't D. T.'s this time," Mr. Fant gloom.

"On, no, sir. She's been going of rapid for his some time," she returned. "The doctor never thought she'd last so long." As Mr. Fant offered no observation, but seemed absorbed in troubled thought, she went on, "An there's no one to take the child. She don't seem to bave no friends—her father died three year ago an' more. You ain't a real uncie, so I s'pose it'll ha'

friends—her father died three year ago an' more.

. You ain't a real uncie, so I s'pose it'll ha'
to be the workhouse, poor mite! "

"Yes, I am," gasped Mr. Fant, aggressively.
"I'm real enough. She ain't going to any workhouse. She'll come with me. I.—I shall have to
have her. The parish'il make me. It's the law."

"Ob, I didn't know you was really her uncie.
Well, I'm glad of it. I'd have 'ad her here wi'
me sooner than let her go to the parish only I me sooner than let her go to the parish, only I got seven o' my own, an' that's a handful."
"Yes," said Mr. Faut, frowning sternly.

"To be sure, mister. She'll be all right here

hurried downstairs alone and out and along the dismal lamplit streets till in a squalld lane of He lived in two atties over an interior coffee

and her hair was streaked with gray.

table to her. She glanced up at him curiously.

from the office."

Mr. Fant broke it at last by a desperate effort.
"They're goin' to send her to the workhouse,"
he ejaculated. Then his words came at a rush,

'Cos I didn't want you to go away. I wanted parson's been worrying me to do. I'll; sign his pledge for him and take that job he offered an' pledge for him and take that job he offered an' "The rain

Allegiance: Tempted too far is like the trial of Tempted too far is like the trib of A good sword on an anvil, as that often Files in pieces without service to the owner, So trust enforced too far proves treachery, -Massinger.

. The birds will soon be singing To dispel this country's grief,
But they don't know any " coon songs "—
Which will be a great relief.
—Washington Star.

A FELLOW'S MOTHER A fellow's mother." said Fred, the wise. With his rosy cheeks and his merry eyes, "Knows what to do if a follow gets hurt

By a thump or a bruise or a fall in the dirt. "A fellow's mother has bags and strings, Bags and buttons, and lots of things. No matter how busy she is she'll stop To see how well you can spin your top.

She does not care—not much, I mean— If a fellow's face is not quite clean, And if your trousers are torn at the knee, She can put on a patch that you'd never see.

" A fellow's mother is never mad, And only sorrows if you're bad, And I'll tell you this—if you're only true, She's always forgive you, what)'er you :do.

" I'm sure of this," said Fred, the wise, With a manly look in his laughing eyes,
"I'll mind my mother every day,
A fallow's a baby that won't obey."

Helen lived a few miles from a large town.
She had plenty of grass to run about on, and a garden where she could gather all the flowers that the flowers had; but sometimes she was lonely, for morning-glories make."

Was clean. "I did it when I was little gir!, but ing-giories. "I did it when I was little gir!, but ing-giories. "I did it when I was little gir!, but ing-giories ing-giories away the green cup that holds them and you will see what good pipes morning-glories make."

Was clean. A Morning-Glory House.

Duncan had a long talk with her husband, and the next morning Helen's father, looking over the top of his newspaper at his little daughter, "The mo

would take until the middle of August for the The Independent. house to grow."
"To grow," said Helen. "I did not know that houses ever graw."

"I meant seeing it grow," corrected her father. But of all prizes, since, Lucifor's attaint,
The first thing is to decide about the dimen-

"The dimensions!" said Helen.

"The size of it. How long and how wide," answered her father.

After taiking it over they decided that a house six feet long and four feet wide would do nicely.

Mr. Duncau said that he need not put that on paper for he was six feet tail and Helen four feet.

What it says, I don't know, but it sings a loud goog.

He could remember it in that way. "I am atraid mamma will not like to be left our dimensions. We will have the house just as high as mamma, five feet three inches. Now when the framework is ready you can plant your

house." He lived in two attics over an inferior coffee shop, and, mounting to one of these, he came ingo a faded woman continue to come actions and the lived in two attics over an inferior coffee ing of the next week a man drove up to the door upon a faded woman sewing at some sort of fal-loring. She was a lauk, hard-featured woman, talked with him for a few minutes, then he and her nair was streaked with gray.

They gave each other no manner of greeting.

Mr. Fant sat down, fumbled in his pockets, and

her when she joined him that the framework for pushed a half-crown and some coppers across the the morning-glory house had come, and that the

man would stay to set it up.

A place for the house had been selected on the "You're early tonight."
"You're early tonight."
east side of the garden close to the lawn. By driving along the carriage way you could come

She gathered the money into her purse, and went on sewing.

He coughed at intervals, and peered under his the distances a stake was driven into the ground the distances a stake was driven into the ground the distances a stake was driven into the ground the distances a stake was driven into the ground the distances a stake was driven into the ground the distances a stake was driven into the ground the distances as take was dri dead. That little 'un that dances, you know."

Mrs. Fant murmured "Poor thing!" but seemed otherwise unmoved.

The silence hardened between them again, and Mr. Fant broke it at last by a desparate effort.

"They're coin' to send her to the workbowns."

"They're coin' to send her to the workbowns."

tering her threadbare skirts in a quaint integrated for the dance, her small feet flying so airlightey scarcely seemed to touch the ground at all.

"Here'z the little 'an," chuckled one of the loafers. "Thought it would soon bring her out." Clara—the's such a little 'an," said the man. "Uning, no bigger than our Min was. She's exactly like Min—the same house thought when I drat saw her it was our little across the front, you know, and not very high it looks too low, or if it is very high and very long thought when I drat saw her it was our little with a cross the front, you know, and not very high it looks too low, or if it is very high and very long the course of the same house."

ment she unexpectedly caught sight of Mr. Fant, and, with a cry of delight, ran straight from the middle of her dance toward him.

At all with three—"

"Look hers, Clara," he interrupted eagerly.

"I've been better for months past than I used to be, haven't I?"

At regular distances along the cross boards the man drove nails, which were left standing out a little from the wood; then he fastened the end of the twine to one of the lower nails, car.

"I've been better for months past than I used to be, haven't I?"

At regular distances along the cross boards the man drove nails, which were left standing out a little from the wood; then he fastened the end of the twine to one of the lower nails, car.

"I've been better for months past than I used to be, haven't I?"

eight beautiful morning glories were gone.

Helen went back quickly to her mether. The tears were running down her choeks.

"Mamma, some one has picked all the glories."

"No one would do that," said her mother.

"Let me go with you; I think I can convince you."

They went across the lawn to the morning glory house. It looked quite bare with no bright

lossoms among the green leaves.

Mrs. Dancan told Helen to come near the vines, and she saw, to her surprise, little shriveled-up flowers where in the morning the pretty blossoms had been.

"Now my dear, you see that the sun when it is high withers the f.a!! flowers. They shut up and shrink together. But every morning there "That is why they are called morning glories?"

said Helen smiting through her tears.
"Yes; so your house will be fresh and more beautiful from day to day."

beautiful from day to day,"
"It is lovely," said helen. "A morning glory house is lovely!"
After that morning glories came thicker and thicker, and, as it has been with the "twists," Helen could not count then.
One day in August when Helen was ten years old, she had three little girls to breakfast in the morning-glory house. For the breakfast there were rolls and delicate wafers, glasses of milk and large dishes of berries. In the centre of the table was a birthday cake, and around the edge

ware ten beautiful morning-glories.

What a merry time they had! Then the table
was cleared and they blew bubbles with the morn-

the was an only child.

One evening after Helen had gone to bed Mrs.

Duncan had a long talk with her busoand, and delighted, and were sorry when one of the chilfor us to go, too.'

newspaper and taking a pencil and paper from down from the framework, lay it away, and next his pocket. "Now it is the first of June. It summer plant another morning-giory house."—

BRILLIANTS.

houses ever grew."

"Yes," sail her tather, "morning glory houses do; and you have to grow a new one every summer. But you must not be told all about it now or you will not enjoy building it."

A L'andon pride,—in short, there be on earth A host of prides, some better and some worse;

Do you know what the birds say? The sparrow, the dove,
The linnet and thrush say, "I love and I love!" In the winter they're stlent-the wind is so

soug. But green leaves, and blossoms, and sunny warm weather, And singing and loving-all come back together,

That he sings and he sings, and forever sings he-I love my love and my love loves me!" Now the noisy winds are still; April's coming up the bill! All the spring is in her train. Led by shining ranks of rain; Pit, pat, patter, clatter. Sudden sun, and clatter, patter! First the blue and then the shower;

Birds too full of song to sing; Orisp old leaves astir with pride, Where the timid violets hide,— All things ready with a will,— April's coming up the hill! -Mary Mapes Dodge.

Bursting bud and smiling flower;

Brooks set free with tinkling ring;

As anto the bow the cord is, So unto man is woman, Though she bends him, she obeys him. Though she draws him, yet she follows, Useless each without the other! -Longfellow

NOTES AND QUERIES.

DERTS OF STATES .- " Morse": Recent reports from State officers show that Virginia has a debt of \$26,747,182; Georgia owes \$8,081,500; Alabama carries a State debt of \$9,357,600; Indiana's present debt is \$5,200,615; Missouri's total debt is \$8,035,839; Nebraska has simply "Some youngster that lives in the same house and dances in pantomimes,—she taught her. She to dance in pantomimes,—she taught her. She resumed her sawing with first and he watched her rapt and silent.

And the tiny feet went merrily, as if they would never grow tired, and round and round and round abobbed the happy, buoyant little figure,—such a bobbed to the wagon and took from under the seat some looks too low, or if it is very high and very long to tooks too low, or if it is very high and very long to looks too low, or if it is very high and very long to tooks too low, or if it is very high and very long to tooks too low, or if it is very high and very long to tooks too low, or if it is very high and very long looks too low, or if it is very high and very long to tooks too low, or if it is very high and very long looks too low, or if it is very high and very long looks too low, or if it is very high and very long to tooks too low, or if it is very high and very long looks too low, or if it is very high and very long looks too low, or if it is very high and very long looks too low, or if it is very high and very long looks too low, or if it is very high and very long looks too low, or if it is very high and very long looks too low, or if it is very high an bobbed the nappy, budyant little figure,—such a little figure, and so lightsome that the first puff of wind might almost have eaught it up and arried it floating and wavering away like the downy, feathery hall that is blown from a dandelion.

"Why, indeed!" Mrs. Fant languaged scorndowny, feathery hall that is blown from a dandelion.

"Why, indeed!" Mrs. Fant languaged scorndowny, feathery hall that is blown from a dandelion.

"The twine is for your house to climb on, Vermont's debt is \$515,500; Minnesota's debt, on Aug. 1,1898, was \$1,24.6300; Ohio's funded the seat some couldn't wa have her here?" Aug. At the rate your house to climb on, Vermont's debt is \$515,500; Minnesota's debt, on Aug. 1,1898, was \$1,24.8300; Ohio's funded the seat some couldn't wa have her here?" Aug. At the rate your house to climb on, Vermont's debt is \$515,500; Minnesota's debt, on Aug. 1,1898, was \$1,24.8300; Ohio's funded the seat some couldn't wa have her here?" Aug. At the rate your house to climb on, Vermont's debt is \$515,500; Minnesota's debt, on Aug. 1,1898, was \$1,24.8300; Ohio's funded the way have her here?" Aug. Why, indeed in the seat some couldn't wa have her here?" Aug. Why, indeed in the seat some couldn't wa have her here?" Aug. Why, indeed in the seat some couldn't wa have her here?" Aug. Why, indeed in the seat some couldn't wa have her here?" Aug. Why, indeed in the seat some couldn't wa have her here?" Aug. Why, indeed in the seat some couldn't wa have her here?" Aug. No. Why, indeed in the seat some couldn't wa have her here?" Aug. Why, indeed in the seat some couldn't wa have her here?" Aug. Why, indeed in the seat some couldn't wa have her here?" Aug. Why, indeed in the seat some couldn't wa have her here?" Aug. Why, indeed in the seat some couldn't wa have her here?" Aug. Why, indeed in the seat some couldn't wa have her here?" Aug. Why, indeed in the seat some couldn't wa have her here?" Aug. Why, indeed in the seat some couldn't wa have her here?" Aug. Why, indeed in the seat some couldn't wa have her here? Half way through a fantastic circling movement she unexpectedly caught sight of Mr. Fant, and, with a cry of delight, ran straight from the unexpectedly caught sight of Mr. Fant, and, with a cry of delight, ran straight from the most spast than I used to middle of her dance toward him.

"Uncle Fant!" she piped in her pretty childish treble. "Uncle Fant! Where you bin? They said you wouldn't come back no more."

"Did they?" Mr. Fant smiled pleasantly, and stooped to pinch her cheek; and when Mr. Fant smiled you would hardly have recognized him was misrable."

"And wasn't!?"

"And with a seut me all wrong. I didn't care and I humanized. "But I have come back no more."

"And wasn't!?"

"And wasn't!?"

"And we want one of his hands in her small chubby fingers, and wassem. "A this little 'un"—he swallowed a lump hands in her small chubby fingers, and wassem. ... Clars! Think, if it was our little min and rep was resented back for a window."

He stooped right down and kissed her, and straightened himself up again shamefaseedly.

"They said you want't comic back, used shamefaseedly."

"And we want on a laughing into his face; "and large the word."

"A tree statistics and the province of the latter of the heat eross back of the man drove nails, which were left standing out all title from the wood; then he fastened the end of the twine to one of the lower alits, set to the next cross board, wound it round the next cross board, wound to the was all the unit the min work and up again. The man worked so tax: The house began to look like a cage. Buddenly Helen cried:

"And here I am."

"A wasn't 1?"

"A wasn't 1."

"A wo

winging and leaping about his less.

Min an' they were sending her to the workhouse you goin' to kiss me?"

He stooped right down and kissed her, and straightened himself up again shamefacedly.

"They said you wasn't comin' back, Uncle Fant," she went on, laughing into his face; "and I swear to you Pil keep it to my dying day. Bell help me—if she comer—it'il be all as it our little Min had never died. Pli do what that "Cried! What for?"

Min an' they were sending her to the workhouse the work nouse. "Tomorrow we will plant the house," said Mr. Duncan.

"The result morning when Helen came into the dining room she saw on a table at the side of the following quantities will be forwarded in about momen a number of little brown paper bags with our little Min had never died. Pli do what that "Morning-glory Seeds" printed on them in very 500,000 threes,;500,000 fives and 500,000 trees.

Customs Reckity at Ashtiago—"Qurious": "Cried! What for?"
"Os I didn't want you to go away. I wanted to see you. . . Oh! that's the one I like!"
The tune had changed, and in a moment she had skipped away from him and was dancing airlij in the road again.
While the weary woman was grinding, the Italian went on thur with an oyster shell. Mr. Fant made no response.
Fant dropped a penny into it, not because the little 'un liked it, and the other scribes contributed a harpenny applees for very much the same reason.
For the little 'un patronized that Mr. Fant was first favorite. She had taken to him from the form of the protection of the protection of the protection of the protection of the part of the part

with company and the state of the second control to the work process of the second control to the work process of the second control to the second control "When my house is done," said Helen.

"It will not be done until it is ready to come down," her mether answered smilling. "It is season before doing so, and ladies down," her mouser answers will see what a desirous of obtaining a handsome In the afternoon Helen drove into town, but as soon as als returned she went to see her house. But what a disappointment awaited her! The

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prehend that for which also I am apprehended of Christ Je'sus.

13 Brethren, I count not myself to

12 c. 12

every thing by prayer and tion, with thanksgiving, let

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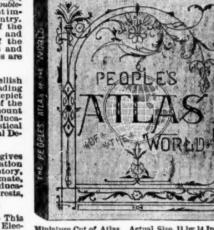
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6 Be carefulis for nothing

have apprehended: but this one thing I do, forgetting those things which are behind, and reaching forth a case is

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at a second seco Imported Horses.

Reasons Why the Best Continue to Com-from Abroad. Following is an address delivered by myself at the meeting of the National Horse Breeders, Dealer and Excibitors, held in Chicago, Iil., March 23, 24, 1899:

Twelve years ago, when I made my first voyage to Europe for the purpose of importing horses, I made this remark to one who at that time had a large experience, that the business of importing horses to America for breeding would be short lived; that we would soon stock our country with the several foreign breeds, and would need more. His reply was, "As long you and I live Americans will go to France, and will find in Normandy the best and most perfect specimens of the several breeds of French horses." Twelve years of experience in the business of importing horses has given me the opportunity of observing and noting the differences between their customs and ours; and in this short address I will try to explain to you why I have been led not only so agree with my friend, but to go still further and say that the best Percheron and French Coach horses will be found in France not only while he and I live, but forever, or as long as the present condition

The laws of nature that pertain to breeding are certain, infallible, and it is not impossible to avoid their consequences. The law of gravitation, that holds the universe in order, that causes the earth to travel in its elliptical orbit around the sun, and that causes all of us and everything to remain on the surface on the earth, is no more fixed and certain than the laws of " inheritance and " variation and selection " in breeding.

We all understand and thoroughly believe in the law of "inheritance." that " like begets like," that an animal of superior merit is apt to produce animals of its kind, but this very superiority is in itself variation from the common type Whether a breed impioyes or degenerates depends upon selection, and if the animals used for breeding are better than the average of the breed, each succeeding generation will be better, but if those used for breeding are poorer than the average the breed will degenerate.

To use an exaggerated illustration of the principle of variation and selection, we will assume a person about to develop a breed of very heavy horses.

He owns a stallion and a number of mares weighing an average of 1400 pounds each. The mares are bred to the stallion, the colts come, grow and mature, and they will weigh an average of 1400 pounds, some of them will weigh 1500 pounds or more, and some will weigh 1300 pounds or less. This breeder's aim being to raise large horses, of the second generation he will per-mit none to breed that weigh less than 1500 pounds, and the average weight of this succeeding generation will be at least 1500 pounds, of which some will weigh 1800 pounds or more, and some 1400 counds or less. Thus he will continue, each generation selecting larger animals eding; and the result will be that he will develop a breed of great size. This principle applies to every feature of every living thing, therefore animal life under the entrol of intelligent breeders is as plastic as the clay in the hands of a potter.

" Natural Selection" or "The Survival of the Fittest," based upon the hypothesis that those individuals that are superior, strongest and best developed are the best fitted to live and reproduce themselves, while the inferior individuals, the weak and imperfect ones have died without reproducing their weaknesses, has been the cause of a constant but slow gradation for the betser of all living things; and this is Evolu-

With animals under domestication, selecof the individuals allowed to reproduce and throws into commerce to be worn out,

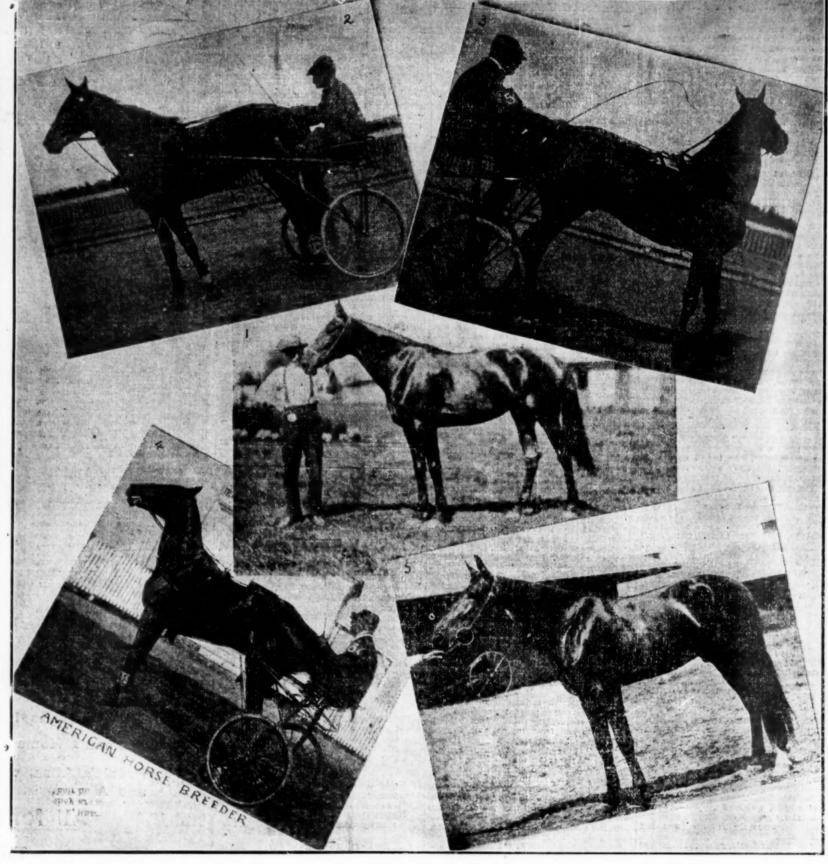
has produced the various breeds of domestic defective; they are absolutely certain, they the fast trotter our record ends. The draft drop to the floor. breeds have been produced elsewhere. The Endowed, as we are, with fertile soil,

and for their profit; while we are too prone | we cannot sell? there are a few individual breeders and farmers who keep their best, and perhaps

prevailing condition of thirgs. One who visits our farmers and horse breeders in almost every county in every State in the Union will hear it said: "We need to have the best mares that could be found anywhere, and there used to be good. pure-bred, registered or imported stallions; but things have changed, the horse busitake their places. We would like to breed horses again, because they are becoming scarce, and advancing in price; but it looks new like we would have to begin again at

Whoever has bought horses in France has found that the best breeders who own the best horses will not sell them. Sometime they put prohibitive prices on them, but more often come out frankly and say: "This stallion or these mares are not for sale." In Europe the habits of the people are more stable, the values of their horses do not fluctuate as they do with us, and they consequently are not tempted to dispose of their best as we are when the times are hard; but this temptation, as it exists in a diminished form, is guarded against by most of the continental governments.

The French government has "taken the bull by the horns," as it were, and buys and stands for public service the best stallions, and with these stallions only approved mares are permitted to be crossed. In addition to the government stallions, there are sted to stand for public service stallions that are simply approved, and those that are not only approved, but to the owers of which the government will pay a



FIELDMONT, (p), 2,13 1-4.

TIMBREL, 2 16 1-2.

SALLY TOLER, (p), 2,08 1-4.

CIENEGA, 2.16 1-2.

GRACE HASTINGS, 2.08.

reward; if offered for public service. A stallion owner can hardly afford to compete with the government unless he does receive a reward in addition to the small fee that his horse will command, for the fee charged by the government is usually only two or three dollars, merely a charge to pay part of the incidental expenses. When we find the breeders in France not

never to be permitted to breed, every animal It is the application of this principle that that is inferior, unsound or in any manner has given America a breed of horses that aye, better than 10 years ago, better this

handsome high acting coach horse has been with luxuriant pasture, with nutritious food brought to his high state of perfection in great abundance and a congenial, healthful climate, we are supplied by nature with We can raise as good draft and coach the means of producing the best horses in horses in America as are raised in France, the world; but can we, while we permit but we don't. They recognize the natural the best, the most valuable and the most lays of "inheritance" and of "variation perfect individuals to pass into the chanand selection," and apply them scientifically nels of commerce, to be worn out and lost for the betterment of their breeds of horses forever, and keep for breeding those that horses at a time when the home demand for (2.21).

to permit the professional horse buyers to We can import from Europe choice ani-Those that are not good enough to sell, we horses that have required the application of there need be no surprise, therefore, dealers keep and breed. In this manner we select, many years of skillful selection and a great in horses say, if there should be an increase perhaps unconstonally, for breeding, and the many years of patience in their production. improvement (?) is the wrong way. No doubt | But we cannot import the skill nor the after. patience.

best mares are retained for breeding; and teachings of philosophers do not come home other European countries, France excepted to most of us, we do not think nor worry (there is practically no exportation of Amerourselves about them, but when we come ican horses to France), 9500 to Canada, Britface to face with stucborn facts, when we ish North America and the Klondike, 1900 to face with stucborn facts, when we ish North America and the Klondike, 1900 to inna, and owned by secretary F. S. Harrified that we have to deal with "conditions the West India Islands and Bermuda, and man, is a grand individual, standing 16 the hurse not every mosale to the arriverse. and not theories," we stop, and think and 1600 to Mexico and Central America. The good horses, and we are face to fa e with the European countries \$770,000, to British fact that good horses are high, that these North America \$883 000, to the West Indies horses are becoming scarcer and scarcer, ness did not pay, and we sold out and quit and the prices are mounting higher and Central America \$102,000. the business. The stallions grew old and higher; but what is more important still, died or were shipped away, many of them were sampled away, many of them were castrated; and nothing has come to the blood stallors.

The trade in American horses with South is a grand-moving colt, with good action, described to raise more.

The trade in American horses with South is a grand-moving colt, with good action, described to raise more.

America can be said only to have begun, and one of the speediest horses on the rolled back. with which to raise more.

Men who do wrong must suffer, and who break laws must pay the penalty attached. more than 10 times as many to Asiastic counseason, and people who have ridden behind the horse had done the rest. The penalty for falling to comply with the tries. For American horses there would this chap say he will scoop the board. simple, inalienable laws of Nature that perappear to be an assured market in the West
ladiana Jim, bay gelding, by Norval, bred
not go on unloading the wagon without a
tain to breeding is, that we will have to conindies since the restoration of peace in by J. H. Lesh of Indiana, and owned by tinue to put our hands in our pockets and Cuba, for during the fiscal year ending July Barber Cobb, is a strongly built, nicely mai standing still between the shafts. He pay high prices for imported horses.

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From the New York Sun American Horses for Mexico.

It used to be said that large numbers of oattle were reared in Mexico for the United States, and 15 years ago in northern Mexico alone, on an area of 300,000 square miles. there were 1,500,000 cattle, 2,500,000 goats, 1,000,000 horses and 1,000,000 sheep. In the year 1890 there were imported into the purchased by the above gentlemen in Auonly compelled by their government to re-spect the laws of nature, but assisted in 38.248 horses, on which there was a duty of 11 races, winning nine firsts, one second their very willing efforts to comply with \$30 each, and the aggregate value of which and one third moneys, and got his mark in tion is no longer natural. We select the them, and select and retain in their breeding sthat we see fit to allow to represent the select the same year animals that we see fit to allow to represent the number of horses exported from the hard sickness. He will be campaigned this duce, and whether or not the breed improves every animal that varies for the better from United States, chiefly to Burope, was 3501, season and will no doubt give a good business men at its head, and they are to depends upon the superferity or inferiority the "common herd"; and casts off, rejects valued at \$700,000, a difference in the balance of trade of \$1,300,000.

balance of trade in horses has changed dropped a fine colt by Boston Globe. mals. It is the application of this prinle by our trotting-horse breeders that

defective; they are absolutely certain, they radically, and now the average annual sales of American horses in Mexico reach chestnut mare Lady Pineweed, by Pine
W. A. Taplin, treasurer.

T. R. Silles,

P. A. Allison recently purchased the fine chestnut mare Lady Pineweed, by Pine
W. A. Taplin, treasurer.

T. A. W. ciple by our trotting-horse breeders that a better breed than they were 50 years ago, \$100,000. In the fiscal year ending Jan. 1, wood, dam, a mare by Artemus. of starter 1893, the number of horses imported into A. H. Merrill of Danvers, Mass. She is can trot faster over a perfectly smooth year than last. They are as sure of this as the United States had fallen to 2286, and a very racy-looking beast with a clean gait, track than any other living horse, but with I am sure that if I let go of my pencil it will the number of horses exported from the is a pacer and goes strong. She has never the number of horses exported from the is a pacer and goes strong. She has never value, and the exportation of horses repre- season. senting a total in excess of \$6,000,000.

still further in view of the fact that there is the property of D. D. Bean of Barton, Vt., throughout the West Indies and in many American horses has visibly decreased. Direct communication with Mexico is easier in this item of American commerce here

and Bermuda \$132 000, and to Mexico and give a good account of himself.

amounting last year to only 21 horses, while snow path everdriven on our streets. They five times as many were sent to Africa and are putting him in shape for the coming Only gentle words had been spoken, and the year succeeding is ascribed generally to J. C. Gray, the veteran butcher the unsettled condition of affairs in Cubs, horseman, has a fine three-year-old bay I knew you would."

and to the practically enforced abandon- mare called Indiana Belle, that also came "And the horse re ment of agricultural operations on many from J. H. Lesh of Indiana, which he es the man's check.

wer e withdrawn from sgricultural pursuit burst of speed. We shall be glad to see Mr. for the requirements of the Cuban cavalry, Gray ride in front, as he is one of our mo Caustic for the requirements of the Cuban cavalry, Gray ride in front, as he is one of our most and some, too, were purchased for the influential classes, and we all wish him needs of the Spanish cavalry, and since the luck. restoration of peace in Caba this demand H. A. Stanley is the happy owner of the a permanent and enlarging market for and trained and driven by F. E. Batchelmore horses in Texts than in any other tier.

American State, the total number being 1,200,000. Illinois and Iowa follow Texas in the order named.

The Hitchcook has recently purchased a large, rangy, chestaut mare by Sherman by Sherman by Sherman Franklin, by Ban Franklin (2.23), that has open them at night especially if rather and. It nore horses in Texas than in any other tier.

St. Johnsbury (Vt.) Horse Notes. not been raced much but has shown miles We have quite a number of good young

horses here which are expected to show up

well the coming spason.

A. D. Osgood has in his string at present the following good ones: Rocker C., bay gelding (2.221), by Stanford, owned by Horace and George W. Peck. This horse was account of himself. The Messrs. Peck also give Fourth of July races at the track with own Crodle C., own sister to Rocker C., and liberal purses, the classes of which will be Since then, especially with Mexico, the the dam of the above two. She has recently announced later. The sum of \$1000 in purses

United States had risen to 51,150, the im- been raced but has been trials in 2.20 and hand on your horse's neck will awaken in portation of horses representing \$300,000 in better. Trainer Osgood will race her this

W. N. Randall has in trainer Osgood's There has been of recent years a steady increase in this item of American foreign (2.12), out of the dam of Allen Wilkes commerce, and it seems certain to increase (2.29), Cobdellah (3.26). She was formerly great bags of metal, too heavy for a single but is now owned by C. N. Corriveau.

the well-known trainer Harry Harding, of the horse to pull the load up the intake the best away from our farms and dispose of them in the cities to be worn out.

These that are not good enough to sail.

These that are not good enough to sail. shape, he never looked better or stronger, back wheels had made the rise and settled and will be raced this season. He has down to level ground. At the barn door shown quarters in 31 seconds and miles in it was necessary to turn the wagon around 2.12. With good success we shall look for completely and back in. Surely one horse Of 51,000 horses exported from the United him to come into winter quarters with a could not do that. The turn was made It seems like we will learn only from our States last year, 22,000 were sent to Great mark of 210 or better. He has sired some easily enough but there remained. there are a few isolated localities where the own bitter experience. The theories and Britain, nearly 8000 to Germany, 7500 to fine young stock, and we predict great prospects ahead.

Rex, chestnut gelding, by Norval (2.142), by Electioneer, tred by J. H Lash of Indand not theories," we stop, and think and yield as gracefully as we can. Today the value of the horses sent to England was ing fine style, penty of action and a recondition is this: That there re only a few \$3,000,000, to Germany \$1,200,000, to other markable amount of speed. He has every least a foot. Two more, and the back right to step fast, and we hope to see him wheels would be over the threshold of the trained this season, as he would no doubt barn door.

Benzie, bay galding, by Harry Lambert, to exert his greatest effort. There was a

1, 1897, nearly 5000 American horses were moving four-year-old colt, with plenty of shipped to these is and and the declire in courage and a good burst of speed.

pects good things from, as she is "bred in Temporarily, too, a number of horses the purple," to quote Jule, and has a great things."

will have to be made up by importations chesing mare Susan (2 26) by Eigin Boy. and after clearing away mould from the walls from the United States. But to M-xico as This mare was brought East last season giving them a coat of fresh whitewash, into which rican horses dealers in this country der, who marked her. Mr. Stanley is getlook chiefly, and by the agricultural census ting her in shape for the races, and we of last year it was shown that there are now shall look to see Herb ride in the front whitewashed place a few lumps of un-

in 2.30 and better. She will be raced by the petent trainer F. E. Batchelder. F. U. Carr, the Railroad street liveryman, has his bay mare Minnie J., by Jesuit, in fine form. She has had plenty of road work the past winter and looks very well

says Minnie J. has pulled him faster than initial pacer ever did. We shall look for Mr. Carr to have a successful season, as he has a nice piece of goods to go to the races with. A trotting club has been formed with 25

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guaranteed. The officers are: T. R. Stiles,

A gently spoken word or a pat of the him a more responsive effort to your will than a harsh, rasping yell or a cutting blow lates this characteristic anecdote:

horse to draw, one would have thought. alley at the rear of a livery stable. It H. E. Moore has in his stables, in care of required considerable tugging on the part

"Back him up, Jim!" said the man, pulling lightly at the reins. "The horse braced his fore feet and

shoved. The wagon did not move.

" Not a blow had been struck the animal.

"Back! The command moved the horse

"And when it was all over the man did and patted him between the eyes and said; "Good old Jim! You did do it, didn't you?

" And the horse rubbed his nose against " It is pleasant now and then to see such

CLEANING THE CELLAR.

The first house cleaning in spring should the vegetables and fruits put up for winter n

a weak solution of earbolic acid has been used

is the warm air from outside in the cellar coming wh tie its inhabitants accustomed themselves in contact with the cold stone walls and metal, their new conditions of life. which it contains that deposits n cisture and soon forms a mould on all such surfaces. Most people think it is cool air which is responsible for damp walls. On the contrary, it is the warm and ap. parently dry air from the outside which dees it when this is brought in contact with any cold

-In northeastern Labrador Mr. A. P. Low

bove sea level and one bundred rolles from salt

water, which is inhabited by seals He thinks

he ancestors of these erais were imprisoned

their new conditions of life A Thing of the Past.

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Rverything I ate distressed me, no realter how

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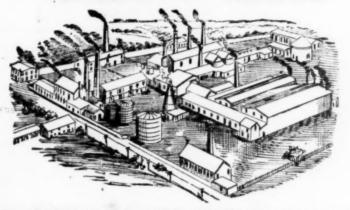
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